

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 3010.

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1885.

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DOUGLAS H. GORDON, Secretary,
24, Old Bond-street, W., May, 1885.

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Liverpool Exhibition Offices, A. 11, Exchange Buildings,
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THE BOSTON EXHIBITION, 1885.—

THE EXHIBITION of ENGLISH WATER COLOURS and WORKS in BLACK and WHITE to be held in Boston, Massachusetts, under the management of the Trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts, will OPEN in OCTOBER NEXT. Drawings by Members of the Royal Water-Colour Society and the Royal Institute will be received and dispatched from their respective Galleries. Other Drawings will be received at the Dudley Gallery, Revue des Beaux-Arts, on the 5th and 6th of AUGUST NEXT. Regulations can be obtained on application.
HENRY BLACKBURN, Hon. Sec.,
109, Victoria-street, Westminster.

BOROUGH of NOTTINGHAM.

EXHIBITION of MODERN PICTURES and SCULPTURE.
ART GALLERIES, NOTTINGHAM CASTLE.

The above Exhibition will OPEN on SATURDAY, September 5th, 1885. The days for receiving Pictures at the Castle are from the 5th to the 15th of August, both inclusive. Forms must be filled in with the titles and all particulars for Catalogue, and sent to the Curator. Works must be sent carriage paid. Works for London may be sent to the agent, Mr. W. A. Smith, 25, Mortimer-street, W. G. H. WALLIS, Director and Curator.
Nottingham Castle, June, 1885.

CORPORATION of LIVERPOOL.

AUTUMN EXHIBITION of PICTURES in OIL and WATER COLOURS.

The above EXHIBITION will be OPENED in the Walker Art Gallery on MONDAY, September 7th, 1885. Receiving Days, August 1st to 12th inclusive.
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SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1885.

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LITERATURE

The Journals of Major-General C. G. Gordon, C.B., at Khartoum. Printed from the original MSS. Introduction and Notes by A. E. Hake. With Portrait and Illustrations. (Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.)

THE Khartoum journals, about which there has been so much speculation, have been given to the world with as little delay as possible, and with almost no suppression of fact. Sir Henry Gordon, who appears to be the responsible editor (though with the Gordon modesty he prints his preface in small type, and leaves his name out of the title-page in favour of his cousin Mr. Hake), states that about seven pages, which he did not consider contained matter of public interest, have been omitted, and certain names, which, however, any one acquainted with events in Egypt can easily fill in, have been supplanted by dots. Practically, we possess General Gordon's journals in their entirety. The late Cabinet informed Sir Henry Gordon that it was in favour of the publication as a whole, though it would be easy to contend that it had the right to suppress a document which is in the nature of an official report, and which disputes and controverts every principle of its policy. Probably the Cabinet felt that it would suffer greater loss of reputation by suppressing the journals than by allowing the public to see exactly what General Gordon did say about it.

In these columns, fortunately, we have nothing to do with this Cabinet or that; we are only concerned with the story of the defence of Khartoum, and the life of the hero who held it so many weary months against enemies within and without. Putting aside all consideration of the home Government, it is impossible to be too grateful for the publication of this precious journal. No such history of an heroic defence exists in our language. There are, indeed, many narratives of the magical influence of a few Englishmen upon a garrison of timid Orientals in face of an overwhelming foe. We do not forget Butler and Nasmyth at Silistria, and the change that these two young officers effected in the Turkish garrison by the force of a gallant example. Nor is Kars to be left out of the roll of great defences of which we may be proud; but there is no exact parallel to the position

of Gordon in Khartoum. In Silistria the Turks, though discouraged and badly officered, were made of the true fighting stuff, and only needed leading. At Khartoum Gordon says he had "not a soul he could depend upon": the officers were incapable, idle, ready with excuses, unready with services, did just their duty when under the general's eye, and stole their men's rations when he was out of sight; the soldiers consisted partly of blacks, who could fight a little, but were not to be trusted in the field, partly of "the *débris* of Cairo," bashibazouks and fellahien soldiers, whom Gordon offers to "back against all the world for cowardice," and whom he says he is "keeping in cotton-wool," ready for Lord Wolseley to carry back carefully to the Khedive. In other sieges there have been at least two or three Englishmen, able to take counsel together and support one another; in Khartoum for the last four months Gordon was alone, with not one of his own countrymen to talk to. In other beleaguered cities the garrison have been ready to venture everything to avoid surrender; but at Khartoum, as Gordon again and again discovered, the people were "hedging with the Mahdi"; and the main question in the general's mind during the latter months of the siege was whether the inhabitants did not really wish to be delivered over to the enemy, and he debated whether he ought not to let them go over. Without a comrade, with no one on whom he could rely, obliged to see to every department of his government and defence himself, compelled to spend most of the day and night on the roof of the palace, telescope at eye, watching that the very sentries did not go home to bed, combating at once the enemy at the gate and the traitor inside—what parallel is there to this lonely figure in the history of great sieges? what endurance, faith, energy, patience, can be compared to Gordon's?

The preface opens with the noble words which Shakespeare puts into the mouth of Antony as he stands over the body of the murdered Cesar; but Mr. Hake omits the line "If ye have tears prepare to shed them now," though nothing more touching in history exists than the story of this long weary waiting for the relief that never came—this daily standing on the palace roof, hemmed in by enemies and surrounded by poltroons, looking for the signs of the relieving expedition that was slowly advancing in whaleboats up the Nile. But Mr. Hake was right to leave out that line. There is nothing in the picture sketched with faithful minuteness in the 'Journals' that can move the reader to commiseration. He feels all through that Gordon would have resented any pity for his position; that it was a proud post he held in his loneliness against the tribes of Africa; and that he may well be envied in setting so grand an example of how to live and how to die to a world in which chivalrous devotion to the helpless, unswerving adhesion to duty, and un murmuring self-sacrifice are virtues more honoured in the breach than the observance. Gordon is fond of expressing his contempt for the modern standard of military duty—the standard which rewards with the Victoria Cross a soldier who does not desert his wounded comrade on the battle-field—

"What should we have said if he had?" he asks—and recommends a study of Plutarch's 'Lives' to young soldiers instead of the military tactics, to teach them how men should do their duty. He has himself done more than all the lives related by Plutarch to show men how to devote themselves to their country and their duty, and Gordon's 'Journals' is a book that every officer in Her Majesty's forces will do well to lay to heart.

The 'Journals' tell the story of the siege during the three months that elapsed between the 10th of September, when Stewart and the other Europeans left Khartoum by their own desire and with Gordon's full concurrence, to the 14th of December, when the sixth volume of the diary was sent in the Bordein steamer to meet the British expedition at Metemma. The earlier months of the defence are chronicled in Stewart's journal, captured by the Arabs on the massacre of his party, and now believed to be in the hands of the Mahdi; the diary of the last month, which must be of surpassing interest, must have been taken from the palace when Gordon fell, and is probably with Stewart's. It is to be hoped that some day the missing journals may reach England. The Mahdi is not likely to destroy them intentionally. But what we now possess is enough to give the clearest possible picture of what the siege was, and what were the difficulties that Gordon had to contend with. From the first we see the conditions under which the defence had to be conducted. The blockade was a timid one; the Arabs kept at a distance for a long time, and did not venture to sit down to a close siege. Gordon, on the other hand, could not risk an engagement with them outside the lines; he had tried it before and had lost heavily. His soldiers would stand to their guns fairly well under his own eye and behind a rampart, but in the open they were no match for the enemy. Gordon's task was to keep the lines well manned, and to make his attacks from the steamers. These steamers were his chief arms; and though they were only like Thames boats, they behaved wonderfully well under fire; but considering that the Arabs' shells made holes two feet square if they hit the vessels at the right angle, it is no wonder that Gordon was anxious whenever they were in action. Still they were constantly out, getting in corn and wood, or capturing cattle, or driving off the enemy when he became a little adventurous. Besides the engagements between the steamers and the Arabs, there were now and then raids into the open. "The cavalry went out," he notes, "and captured a camel." This is the sort of warfare that is recorded for the first month or so. Gradually the enemy closed in, and their concentration in the direction of Omdurman blocked to some extent the only free quarter, that towards the north—the quarter of the relieving expedition. Engagements then became more frequent, and shells came over the palace and burst in dangerous proximity to the general himself. The Arabs seem to have enjoyed, like true savages, the mere report of firearms, without caring much whether the discharge was effectual or not; they were constantly blazing away with musketry, Krupps, and Nordenfeldts,

most of which were the fruit of the victory over Hicks. The effect of this perpetual cannonade on General Gordon must have been very irritating. He writes: "You can scarcely imagine the state one gets in when one is constantly hearing explosions; what with the guns, mines, and musketry, one's nerves get strained. Any loud noise in this clear air makes me jump." The following is an example of the more severe fighting which began when the Mahdi drew close to Khartoum:—

"November 12. — Last night three slaves came into Omdurman. At 11 p.m. they reported Arabs meant to attack to-day at dawn. It was reported to me, but the telegraph clerk did not choose to tell me till 7 a.m. to-day. We had been called up at 5.30 a.m. by a violent fusillade at Omdurman. The Arabs came out in considerable force, and, as I had not been warned, the steamers had not steam up. From 5.50 to 8.30 a.m. Arabs came on and went back continually. All the cavalry were out; the expenditure of ammunition was immense. The Arabs had a gun, or guns, on the bank. Details further on, as the firing is still going on. — 10.20 a.m. For half an hour firing lulled, but then recommenced, and is still going on. The Ismailia was struck by a shell, but I hear is not seriously damaged. The Husseinieh is aground (I feel much the want of my other steamers at Metemma). — 11.15 a.m. Firing has lulled; it was very heavy for the last three-quarters of an hour from Ismailia and Arabs: it is now desultory, and is dying away. Husseinieh is still aground. The Ismailia is at anchor. What a six hours of anxiety for me, when I saw the shells strike the water near the steamers from the Arabs: imagine my feelings!.....Noon.—The firing has ceased, I am glad to say. I have lived years in these last hours! Had I lost the Ismailia, I should have lost the Husseinieh (aground), and then Omdurman, and the North Fort! And then the town! — 1 p.m. The Arabs are firing on the steamers with their two guns. The Husseinieh still aground, that is the reason of it. Firing, 1.30, now has ceased. The Ismailia, struck by three shells, had one man killed, fifteen wounded on board of her; she really did very well. I boxed the telegraph clerk's ears for not giving me the telegram last night (after repeated orders that no consideration was to prevent his coming to me); and then, as my conscience pricked me, I gave him five dollars. He said he did not mind if I killed him — I was his father (a chocolate-coloured youth of twenty). I know all this is brutal—*abrutissant* as Hansall calls it—but what is one to do? If you cut their pay you hurt their families. I am an advocate for summary and quick punishment, which only hurts the defaulter. Had the clerk warned me, of course at daybreak the steamers would have had their steam up and been ready.Considering that the Arab mountain gun can (and has) made holes two feet square in the steamer, my anxiety is not to be wondered at. (I feel as if I had walked thirty miles.) We fired eighty-three rounds of Krupp at the Arabs from Mogrim, forty-three rockets. The Arabs fired three hundred and seventy rounds from their guns at the steamers. As for ammunition (Remington) we fired from our steamers fifty thousand rounds, and I certainly think the Arabs fired as much.During all through the Arabs of the south and east never moved a peg. Like the Chinese, one may calculate they will never assist one another. This is our first encounter with the Mahdi's personal troops. One tumbles into a troubled sleep at 3 a.m.; a drum beats—*tup! tup! tup!* It comes into a dream, but after a few moments one becomes more awake, and it is revealed to the brain that one is in Kartoum. The next query is, Where is this *tup*, *tupping* going on? A hope arises that it will die away. No, it goes on, and

increases in intensity. The thought strikes one, Have they enough ammunition? (The excuse of bad soldiers.) One exerts oneself. At last, it is no use, up one must get, and go on the roof of the palace; then telegrams, orders, swearing and cursing goes on till about 9 a.m. Men may say what they like about glorious war, but to me it is a horrid nuisance (if it is permitted to say anything is a nuisance which comes on us). I saw that poor little beast the Husseinieh (a Thames launch) fall back, stern foremost, under a terrific fire of breechloaders. I saw a shell strike the water at her bows; I saw her stop and puff off steam, and I gave the glass to my boy, *sickened unto death*, and I will say my thoughts turned on.....more than any one, and they were not beneficent towards him.....I must say the Arabs to-day showed the greatest of pluck; over and over again they returned to the attack, though overwhelmed with the musketry fire of the castellated Ismailia. I think they must have lost heavily, for at times they were in dense groups.....No Royal Navy vessel would have behaved better than the Ismailia to-day; she passed and repassed the Arab guns upwards of twenty times, when any well-placed shell would have sunk her. Whether the crew knew it or not does not matter. *I did, and felt comfortable accordingly.* The Arab guns were not 1,200 yards distant from her, and even less at times! She was struck five times with shell. Remember that the Ismailia is only a superior penny boat, and that the Egyptian mountain gun is as superior to our wretched seven-pounders as a three-pounder is to a twelve-pounder howitzer, both for range and for effect. You want a gun to make a hole, not a gimlet-hole, which these seven-pounders do; and what wearisome work to carry them!"

The journals are full of accounts of engagements like the preceding, but seldom so severe. Eighty thousand rounds of ammunition a day on the two sides is a common estimate. Fortunately Khartoum was well supplied in this respect. There were a couple of million cartridges in reserve in December, and the arsenal was turning out 40,000 fresh ones a week. Nor was the Krupp and other heavy ammunition exhausted. There seems no reason to think that Khartoum would have fallen to an assault without treachery inside, though the sending up of the majority of the steamers to Metemma to meet Lord Wolseley involved a serious weakening of the defence.

Not one of the frequent combats with the besiegers would have ended in anything but rout if Gordon had relaxed for a moment his keen supervision of every part of the defences. Telescope at eye, he was ever on the palace roof, scanning the lines and seeing that the men were at their posts. A day's illness or idleness on his part would have seen the whole garrison in bed. Here is what he found day after day:—

"No sentries at the North Fort or Bourré, or on the Mudiriât; these people are enough to break one's heart. Fortunately, from the roof of the palace one watches all these things, and can bully them into obeying orders, but it is (as Hansall says) a *vie abrutissante* to be always snarling and growling.....If these Arabs (one's servants) are not eating, they are saying their prayers; if not saying their prayers, they are sleeping; if not sleeping, they are sick. One snatches at them at intervals. Now figure to yourself the position; you cannot do anything with them while in these fortresses eating, saying prayers, sleeping, or sick, and they know it. You would be a brute if you did (which I fear I often am). You want to send an immediate order, and there is your servant bobbing up and down, and you

cannot disturb him. It is a beautiful country for trying experiments with your patience."

With all the worry and anxiety of the defence of a city of some 40,000 inhabitants by means of such a garrison as this, Gordon seldom allowed himself to feel depressed; at least his journals contain few symptoms of it until he is exasperated at the (to him) incomprehensible delays of the relieving expedition. Apart from the happy faith of the Christian, which supported him through every danger, and enabled him to look death in the face without blenching, there was in him that humour which derives amusement as much from the passing absurdities of the hour as from the blunders of those on whom he relied for support. He would have been the last man in the world to sympathize with the cynical tone of a Swift, but it is clear that the *ludibrium rerum humanarum* was patent enough to this honest, clear-souled man. The most prominent and the most cheerful feature in the lighter portions of the journals is the way in which Gordon could find amusement in the *contretemps* and the absurdities of the hour. A donkey walks over a mine, and gets blown up; Gordon is sorry for any animal in pain, but he cannot help seeing the fun of a carefully prepared engine of defence being set going by an ass: "Poor beast, R.I.P.," he says. He took a special interest in a turkey-cock of extraordinary ferocity who mounted guard with his harem in the palace yard, so that passers-by went in fear of their lives. He admires the courage of the bird, and returns to him frequently. Once the turkey was so furious that the general had to soothe him by putting his head under his wing and swinging him gently to sleep. At another time Gordon enjoys exciting the turkey's jealousy by scratching his wives for him. The bird's murder of his offspring provokes a judicial inquiry, and at last, when the turkey kills one of his companions, Gordon adjudges the reason to be "correspondence with the Mahdi, or else harem infidelity." The journals are full of quiet humour. When Gordon is speculating on what should be done with the leaders of the revolt if they should be captured, he suggests that they should be sent to Mecca "to study Mahdism under the orthodox." He is delighted at the astonishment of the natives when they see themselves in the mirrors in the palace; a black seeing himself for the first time did not in the least know who it was. "In countries where there are no mirrors," adds Gordon, "every one must be a complete stranger to himself, and would need an introduction." Once he had a large party of blacks looking at themselves in the mirrors. "Such a display of ivories," he observes, "especially the baby, like a little black slug."

It is wonderful how Gordon seems to have foreseen nearly everything that happened (except Stewart's disaster, which he rightly says could only have been effected by treachery joined to Stewart's exaggerated contempt for the natives). He says "he will be dead before the Mahdi enters Khartoum"; he foresees the exact route that the flying column of Lord Wolseley's force will take, and makes careful maps and draws up instructions for it; he knows "it is on the cards that Khartoum is taken under the nose of the expeditionary force, which will be

just too late." And then he adds: "The expeditionary force will perhaps think it necessary to retake it; but that will be of no use, and will cause loss of life uselessly on both sides. It had far better quietly return, with its tail between its legs." And once again he says that if we are not prepared to set up a government in the place of the one we have destroyed, "our campaign will be entirely unprofitable and devoid of prestige."

But it is wretched work reading all these forecasts of the settlement of the Soudan, all these plans for the guidance of our expedition and Government, all these precautions in aid of our troops' advance, when the thought will ever recur that it is all over and the sacrifice has been made. Even in the early part of December we seem to watch the solitary figure, looking forth from the palace roof for the steamers that never came; and when it is realized that a month more of that watching must have been gone through, with increasing difficulties about provisions, increasing desertions, increasing injuries to the few remaining defences, and that all this time there was a British force eager to come to the rescue, with just a hundred and fifty miles of road to traverse in order to effect it, one wonders that the commanders of our army showed so little dash.

Greater London: a Narrative of its History, its People, and its Places. By Edward Walford, M.A. 2 vols. (Cassell & Co.)

It was to be expected that 'Old and New London' would be followed by a companion work on "Greater London," and in these two volumes Mr. Walford has gathered up much scattered information which it is convenient to have at hand. The title has its advantages, in that every one knows what it means; but we own to a preference for the old expression "environs," because, although many of the districts here described are veritable bits of London, there are many places, more particularly in Middlesex, within a few miles of the City which are as thorough country as if they were leagues away from a town. But day by day the title becomes more appropriate as brick is added to brick, and we have to travel further and further in order to find the fields.

Mr. Walford starts with the Thames-side villages of the north bank, travelling from Chiswick to Staines, striking inland to Stanwell and on to Barnet, then east to Theobalds and Epping, arriving at the river again at Barking Creek. The second volume opens with the Pool, whence we are taken to Woolwich and Erith and on to the Crays, to Shirley, Croydon, Epsom, Esher, Kingston, Richmond, Kew, Barnes, Wimbledon, and Tooting. Such an excursion through Middlesex, Essex, and Surrey cannot fail to provide much readable material, for many of the places described have long and eventful histories.

Until the beginning of the present century the growth of London was almost entirely confined to an extension east and west, which chiefly followed the course of the river. When railways increased the south of London became more thickly populated; but it is only within the last few years that villages on the north, such as Willesden

and Muswell Hill, have lost their country look. Willesden was once the scene of a famous pilgrimage; but in Edward VI.'s reign the miraculous image of Our Lady of Willesden was destroyed at Chelsea along with the shrine of Our Lady of Walsingham. In later times Harrison Ainsworth was an inhabitant of the parish, and, without historical authority, he laid the scene of some of the exploits of his hero Jack Sheppard at this place. Although only four and a half miles from Hyde Park Corner, this was a perfect country village before 1851. In 1861 the population was 3,879, but in 1871 it had risen to 15,869, and in 1881 it stood at over 27,000. Muswell Hill was also the scene of pilgrimages to the image of Our Lady; but, as showing how difficult it is to draw the line of demarcation between London proper and Greater London, it may be remarked that this place is excluded from the present volumes on account of having been included in Mr. Walford's former work.

Some of the villages of Middlesex still remain, in spite of all the alterations around them, thoroughly rural. This is the case with Harefield, so rich in literary and historical associations, and Perivale, formerly called Greenford Parva, of which place its rector lately wrote:—

"A parish in Wales with only 21 inhabitants and 620 acres in extent.....is hardly so peculiar as a parish seven miles from the Marble Arch with only 34 inhabitants and 626 acres in extent."

The beauties of Harrow are fast disappearing before the house builder, but Pinner still retains much of its original character. From the terrace at Bentley Priory, near Harrow Weald, can be seen a most beautiful and extensive view, with scarcely a house in sight. That portion of Surrey which comes within the limits of Greater London has been more completely divested of its country character than the northern portion of Middlesex, but even here there are some retired spots. Within easy walk of overgrown Croydon is the quiet and picturesque village of Addington, sheltered among the hills, now best known as the residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury.

There are but few important buildings in Greater London, and although many of the churches are interesting, Waltham Abbey almost stands alone as a building of any special distinction. Among the chief objects of interest are the royal residences, some of which, as Richmond, Nonsuch, Enfield, and Theobalds, have passed away, and one, Hampton Court, still stands, an interesting relic on the one side of Wolsey and Henry VIII., and on the other reminding us of the court of William and Mary—a delightful resort, although no longer used as a palace. Monasteries and nunneries were of old very numerous; and of these Barking in the east and Sion in the west were two of the most famous. Holy and medicinal wells once attracted their crowds of pilgrims. Most important of these watering places was Epsom, and in its day this place, now associated with the famous races, was almost as popular as Bath and Tunbridge Wells. The waters were first discovered in the latter part of Elizabeth's reign, and began to be celebrated during the time of her successor; but it was not until after the

Restoration that the place grew fashionable. Shadwell brought out his play of 'Epsom Wells' at the Duke's Theatre, and it was highly appreciated in London by the same people that filled the coaches at Epsom, seventy of which Toland says he counted in the ring on a Sunday evening. The gay and brilliant town of the seventeenth century returned to its original obscurity in the eighteenth. A hint of these fallen fortunes is given in some lines quoted from 'The Poetaster's Garland' (1738):—

When fashion resolved to raise Epsom to fame
Poor Tonbridge did nought: but the blind and the lame

And the sick and the healthy, 'twas equally one;
By Epsom's assistance their business was done.
Bath's springs next in fashion came rapidly on,
And outdid by far what Epsom had done.

The battle-fields in Greater London are not few, and a long list might be made, from the remarkable earthwork called Grymes Dyke, where Cassivelaunus may have struggled with the conquering Roman general, and Ambresbury Banks in Epping Forest, which popular tradition has made the scene of one of Boadicea's battles, to Barnet, where the Lancastrians were beaten, and Brentford, where Rupert put the Parliamentarians to flight.

The personal associations with our great men make the neighbourhood of London particularly interesting. Lord Burghley lived at Theobalds and also at Wimbledon, where his son Thomas, second Lord Burghley and Earl of Exeter, built himself a magnificent mansion from the designs of John Thorpe, and where he entertained Queen Elizabeth. This same sovereign visited Sir Thomas Gresham at Osterley, and Churchyard the poet wrote a description of the entertainments, entitled 'The Devises of Warre and a Play at Awsterley, her Highness being at Sir Thomas Gresham's.' Chertsey is associated with Cowley, as Deptford is with Evelyn and Peter the Great. The elder Pitt was equally at home at Hayes and at West Wickham, and the younger Pitt loved to retire to his favourite residence at Holwood. Here is a fine old tree under the shade of which Wilberforce revealed to Pitt his resolution to give notice on a fit occasion in the House of Commons of a motion for the abolition of the slave trade. The tree has been named "Pitt's Oak," "Wilberforce's Oak," and lately the "Emancipation Oak." At Jenkinson's house at Addiscombe Pitt was also a frequent visitor.

That true Londoner Charles Lamb retired from London proper to live at Enfield; and further than that he cared not to go, for after having moved to lodgings "twenty-four inches farther from town," he came a year or two before his death to Edmonton, somewhat nearer London. Here he died in 1834, and more than twelve years elapsed before "Cousin Bridget" followed the beloved Elia and was buried in the same grave in Edmonton churchyard.

Such places as Twickenham and Richmond, with their many famous inhabitants, give opportunities for full description, but to note these associations here would be to tell an oft-told tale. From this point of view Mr. Walford is quite satisfactory in his treatment. He has given many interesting anecdotes of the dwellers in the different places; but when he comes to describe the places themselves we feel a

certain want of definite information. There is not that vivid description which one expects from a personal inspection. We have noticed this in several instances, but we will only refer to one. Shirley churchyard is situated in a very beautiful spot, and the view from it is not easily forgotten by one who has seen it. In a commanding position is a tomb reared by Prof. Ruskin in memory of his father, with a short but beautiful inscription, evidently written by Mr. Ruskin himself. This was surely worthy of mention.

The illustrations require a special note of recognition, for they form one of the most valuable features of the book. We could, however, have well spared the portraits, as they are seldom good; that of Charles Darwin, on p. 120 of the second volume, is specially bad.

This book will be particularly acceptable to that numerous class of Londoners who love to stroll about the neighbourhood of their homes and desire to know something of the incidents that throw a charm around the places they visit. Our fathers found the green fields at their very doors, but even we need not go very far if we know the right direction in which to look for them.

A Historical Introduction to the Study of the Books of the New Testament. By George Salmon, D.D. (Murray.)

In England theological inquiry does not move so fast or freely as it does on the Continent, from causes which are quite apparent. Even in commentaries recently issued, large and small, the results are all but identical with those of Lardner and Paley, what is called the external evidence on behalf of the sacred books being mainly relied upon. It is true that there are frequently references to views and discussions current among German scholars, as might be expected from the publication of translations, references showing some acquaintance with the modern literature of the subject; but they are often uncomplimentary, and conceived in a tone other than judicial.

The work before us will be received with avidity by such readers as desire to see an introduction to the New Testament dealing with recent criticism and aiming at the overthrow of all that it urges against views handed down through ages by the Church. It is an apologetic book, exhibiting results agreeing with the orthodox belief. These results are defended in the strong language of a man who feels that the cause of truth is in peril. The volume consists of lectures, the substance of which was delivered in the Divinity School of the University of Dublin. We conclude, therefore, that the matter is not new, but that the author, looking over his notes with a view to publication, found it necessary to glance at recent literature bearing upon the subject, with the view both of enlargement and of combat, that everything contrary to long-cherished opinions might be refuted. The plan does not embrace all that belongs to a proper introduction. The epistles to the Romans, Galatians, Corinthians, and Philippians are omitted; a lecture on the Revelation has been withheld. The books

of the New Testament are considered mainly with reference to their authorship and date, not to their contents or the ideas expressed in them. Hence as an introduction the volume is imperfect. It includes several apocryphal gospels and Acts which had been better omitted; for what are the six apocryphal and heretical gospels here noticed to the thirty in all? or what are the five apocryphal Acts to which the author briefly alludes to the fourteen? The apocryphal Apocalypses are ignored. The field of apocryphal literature connected with the New Testament is large enough to fill two or three volumes. Tischendorf's publications of the texts are comprehended in three; Lipsius has filled two volumes with the Acts alone.

The object of the book appears in every page. It is eminently polemical. Whatever has been advanced by modern schools of criticism at variance with the authorship or date long since attached to the New Testament books meets with hostile discussion. The author states that he has not worked in the spirit of an advocate anxious to defend a foregone conclusion, and he should therefore be credited with a desire to be impartial; but it is difficult for those who have grown up in the traditional belief of the Church to be many-sided. He admits that he has not given a full report of the evidence, citing only as many witnesses as he judges sufficient to prove his case; so do advocates in our law courts. The following quotation gives a fair idea of Dr. Salmon's method and style:—

"In truth, I consider that the first condition for either tracing rightly the genesis of the Petrine legends, or understanding the history of the early Church, is the rejection of the speculations which Baur has built on the fact that in the Clementine Homilies Paul is assailed under the mask of Simon Magus. The consequence has been that his disciples cannot hear Simon Magus named without thinking of Paul. By a false historical perspective they project the image of third century heretics back upon the first ages of the Church; and the climax is reached by Volkmar, who makes the Simon-Paul myth antecedent to Luke, and finds in Acts viii. a covert assault upon the Apostle of the Gentiles. I have already had occasion to mention (p. 24) that it is only in the Homilies, which exhibit the latest form of the Elkesaite legends, that the assault on Paul under the character of Simon is to be found. The Clementine 'Recognitions,' which contain an earlier form of the same story, are also decidedly anti-Pauline. Paul figures in them as 'the enemy,' and as persecuting the Church; but as the date of the incident is before his journey to Damascus, there is nothing in the story that might not be accepted by a reader fully persuaded of the truth of Luke's narrative. The writer shows his hostility to Paul only by making no mention of his subsequent conversion or his preaching to the Gentiles. And none of the language which, in the Recognitions, is put into the mouth of Simon conveys any reference to Paul. Indeed, the whole story of Simon, which is found in both forms of the Clementines, attributes to him characteristics with which Paul has nothing in common. The magician is a Samaritan, he had been a disciple of John the Baptist, he has a concubine named Helena, he works miracles in no way resembling those ascribed to Paul, and he arrogates to himself divine prerogatives." Another short extract will suffice to show the author's mode of reasoning:—

"Whoever the author of this Epistle was, he was clearly a pious and orthodox man; and if

he was a forger, we can discern no motive for the forgery but that of supporting the disciples under the trial to their faith caused by the delay of their Master's promised coming. In the case supposed, therefore, we can judge with all leniency of the author; but I am sure he would have been much ashamed if he had been found out at the time, and would have fared no better than the presbyter who was deposed for forging the Acts of Paul and Thecla (see p. 414). The use of gentle language, then, will do little to mitigate the pain we must feel, if what we have been accustomed to regard as the utterances of an inspired Apostle should turn out to be the work of one for whom our merciful consideration must be implored, on account of his imperfect knowledge of the Christian duty of absolute truthfulness."

The reader can scarcely escape the conviction that he has to do with a special pleader trying with might and main to defend the truth of a cause and to demolish whatever looks adverse. This conviction is strengthened by the spirit in which such as have the misfortune to differ from the author are spoken of—a spirit foreign to genuine literature. Thus Prof. Salmon says that "any one who cannot see it is in my judgment either a poor critic or an uncandid controversialist"; this of a thing which excellent critics cannot see. The phrases "rationalist critics," "sceptical writers," "unbelievers," "prejudiced critics," "thoughtless objectors," "childish criticism," "a mare's nest," "devoid of all faculty of critical perception," "an isolated piece of stupidity" (the last applied to Renan)—such contemptuous phrases hurled at men who have left a permanent mark on theological science do not raise the expectation of a good book illustrative of the New Testament, and every true scholar must disapprove of the spirit that dictates them. But while unbelievers are denounced (and they are many), the writer has certain favourites whom he usually follows. Foremost of these is Bishop Lightfoot, next Dr. Westcott. What is singular, he follows the former so slavishly as to go with him even into error. Dr. Salmon, being no mediating scholar, accepts the last twelve verses of St. Mark's Gospel and the concluding chapter of St. John's as integral parts of the Gospels. He even affirms that the last verse of John xxi. is part of the genuine Sinaitic text, and appeals to Dr. Gwynn, who never saw the MS. When Tischendorf's testimony on this point was questioned by an envious critic, the professor established his opinion beyond dispute. Dr. Salmon adopts the twofold imprisonment of St. Paul at Rome and the presence of St. Peter there, for which he brings no new arguments—none that has not been disposed of.

Several portions of the book display ingenious reasoning and plausible arguments. Thus part v. of lecture xvi. contains matter well arranged and excellently adapted to sustain the position assumed. The Second Epistle of St. Peter is treated at great length, that its apostolic authorship may be established. In like manner the Acts of the Apostles are examined at length to show their unity and St. Luke's authorship; but the epistles of St. John are dealt with superficially, and the argument from the paschal controversy connected with the authorship of the fourth Gospel is imperfectly apprehended or slurred. In regard

to the Gospels, nothing new or important is advanced to throw light upon their origin and connexion. On the contrary, the discussion of Papias's testimony is largely incorrect. The word *ἀγία* Dr. Salmon takes to mean the Gospel of St. Matthew, and to imply its Scriptural authority; and he arrives at the conclusion "that Papias recognized an evangelic text, to which he ascribed the highest authority, and in the perfect accuracy of which he had strong faith. In my own mind I have no doubt that this text consisted of the four Gospels we now have." Opposed to this is Papias's account of the death of Judas Iscariot, which is entirely different from that in St. Matthew's Gospel (Routh's 'Reliquiæ Sacre,' vol. i. p. 9). Dr. Salmon also affirms that the late date of Papias has been exploded by Bishop Lightfoot; but the bishop's argument rests on a very improbable conjecture, that the 'Paschal Chronicle' confounds Papias with Pappus. The observations made in the volume about Papias and the Gospels will convince the reader that Dr. Salmon cannot be safely followed either in his reasonings or results. There is a curious but cautious admission about the Gospels, probably the synopsis alone, which is but a worthless guess: "The orthodox critic makes the original Gospel proceed from apostolic lips or pen, and ascribes the recastings, if we may call them so, to men who were in immediate contact with the apostles." What these recastings were the author does not say, nor does he give a reason why gospels written by inspired men like Matthew, Mark, and Luke should have needed the process. Why does he refrain from dating the Gospels and specifying the interval between their first composition and the end of the recastings? Dr. Salmon's great stay throughout the volume is the testimony of the early fathers, which he sometimes calls that of the Church; yet he can say at times, "The opinion of a father has no higher authority than that of an eminent critic of our own day," and can play the part of such critic in manipulating Papias, and in discrediting Jerome about the Gospel of the Nazareans. That his guidance is unsafe is confirmed by the account of the Ebionites, which is confusing and erroneous. With his usual mastery of depreciating language Dr. Salmon affirms that the Ebionites were "adepts in literary forgery," and manufactured a new gospel of their own, using for that purpose the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. Luke, and perhaps St. John's also—a statement expressly against Irenæus, who tells us that they used St. Matthew's Gospel only.

The work is scholarly in a sense very different from that which criticism craves at the present time. It shows a fair acquaintance with the literature of the subject; zeal and ingenuity. The reasoning is not always free from inconsequential results, and the feeling of the reader will necessarily be that the author is dominated by the one desire of upholding traditions by every possible argument against modern critics. The advocate of a system embraced long ago will not allow it to be shaken or overthrown. The date and authorship of the New Testament books have been settled already; why disturb the conclusions of the past? the author may well have said to himself; and who are these sceptics who examine and reject eccle-

siastical positions? Their work is "childish." Whether Dr. Salmon has succeeded is a question which will receive different answers. One thing is certain: his 'Introduction' will not satisfy scholars who have studied the questions most attentively and most profoundly. Extreme attempts are more liable to fail than those which are less ambitious. Yet the author's effort is plausible, persistent, and bold; and we congratulate him on his courage more than on his critical power. His conservatism must be respected, though it is rather out of date among those who think independently. The tone in which scholars of renown are alluded to, the hardly suppressed contempt which their names call up, is the most censurable feature in the book. We would have every conscientious thinker spoken of with respect, and regret to see not a few critics whose ability and learning are greater than Dr. Salmon's branded in a way far from creditable either to his taste or his modesty.

Encyclopedia Britannica.—Vol. XIX. *Phy*.—*Pro*. (Edinburgh, Black.)

SCIENCE is well represented in the new volume of the 'Encyclopedia.' The important article on "Physiology" is by three eminent authorities: a "general view" of the subject is given by Prof. Michael Foster, the "nervous system" is specially treated by Prof. M'Kendrick, and Dr. S. H. Vines follows with an account of vegetable physiology. Prof. Foster's essay is naturally peculiarly interesting and instructive. It clearly defines the present position and scope of the science, its principles and subdivisions, touches lightly on its past history, and looks forward to its various lines of development in the future. Physiology in its more modern sense is defined as "dealing only with the actions of living beings on their surroundings (the study of these necessarily involving the correlative study of the effect of the surroundings on the living being), and appealing to matters of form and structure only so far as they throw light on problems of action." In the far future the day may perhaps be dimly discerned "when morphology and physiology will again join hands, and all the phenomena of living beings, both those which relate to form and those which relate to action, will be seen to be the common outcome of the same molecular processes. But that day is as yet most distant." The problems of physiology in the broad sense are spoken of as threefold: (1) To search for the laws according to which complex unstable food is transmuted into more complex and more unstable living flesh, and this living substance breaks down into simple stable waste products; (2) to determine the laws according to which the vibrations of the nervous substance originate from extrinsic and intrinsic causes and pass to and fro in the body, acting and reacting on one another, and finally break up and are lost; (3) how the energy of chemical action is transmuted into and serves as the supply of that vital energy which appears as movement, feeling, and thought.

Interesting paragraphs on the cell theory, protoplasm, and tissues follow, *Hydra* being taken as an example of simple differentiation of two layers, ectoderm and endoderm.

Molecular actions and changes in various tissues are considered at some length, and the "general view" closes with a testimony to the value of the experimental method, which has supplied the chief means of progress in physiology. No doubt the brightest field for future physiological research lies in the application of the experimental method to the investigation of vital phenomena amongst the Invertebrata, and the tracing of the various physiological processes from their least complicated occurrences upwards. Physiology has been hitherto, as was formerly morphology also, too exclusively attacked in the opposite direction.

Prof. M'Kendrick gives an able summary of the structure of nerves and nervous centres, and of nerve physiology generally. Part of the information in the comparative view of the nervous system of invertebrates is not quite up to date. No mention at all is made of the nervous structures recently discovered in calcareous sponges by two independent observers; and the recent discoveries as to the nervous structures of *Hydra* and other hydro-medusoid polyps by Von Lendenfeld and others are not referred to. Justice is hardly done to the splendid work of the brothers Hertwig by the statement that "in some of the Actinozoa (anemones, &c.) fusiform ganglionic cells united by nerve fibres are said to exist (P. M. Duncan)." The very earliest traces of nervous structures in Metazoa are of special interest from a physiological point of view, and it is especially with regard to these that comparative anatomy has made the most important advances in late years. The views adopted as to the homologies of the ganglion masses of the Lamellibranchia are the older ones, and not in keeping with those adopted, in accordance with Spengel's views, in the article "Mollusca" of the present work. These, however, are minor matters in an essay which deals in a masterly manner with the comparative structure of the nervous system of vertebrates and the complicated physiology of the brain and spinal cord. Dr. Vines's treatment of vegetable physiology is extremely complete and lucid, and worthy of the attention of all biologists as an excellent summary of the present position of the subject.

Prof. Ray Lankester contributes two articles to the present volume. The first, on Polyzoa, forms, as do all this distinguished author's contributions to the 'Encyclopedia,' a most valuable and important addition to the knowledge of the subject. It is, however, written at rather an unfortunate moment, when views as to the affinities of the Polyzoa are more than usually unsettled, owing to the discovery concerning *Phoronis*, *Rhabdopleura*, and *Cephalodiscus*, and Mr. Harmer's remarkable identification of the so-called "dorsal organ" of the larva of *Loxosoma* with the cephalic ganglion of the trochosphere. Possibly *Rhabdopleura* and *Cephalodiscus* may prove widely separate from Polyzoa. At all events, satisfactory conclusions as to the affinities of the latter, if ever they are to be attained, can hardly be hoped for until the developmental history of *Rhabdopleura* has been worked out.

The second article from Prof. Lankester's pen is on the Protozoa, a most masterly essay of thirty-six pages, which embodies numerous original views, the Protozoa being a

group in which he has distinguished himself much by original research. The article commences with an especially clear and interesting exposition of the relation of Protozoa to Metazoa, and of the distinctions between Protozoa and unicellular plants:—

"Theoretically there is no difficulty about this latter distinction. There is no doubt that organisms present themselves to us in two great series, starting in both cases from simple unicellular forms. The one series, the plants, take up carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, necessary to build up their growing protoplasm, from mineral compounds soluble in water, and need no mouths. On the other hand, the series of organisms distinguished as animals require mouths and digestive cavities. But absolute distinctions lending themselves to sharp definitions have no place in the organic world. Highly organized insectivorous plants have digestive cavities, yet no one would for a moment propose to consider them as animals. The physiological definition breaks down in their case. The details of their structure and life history prove most clearly that they belong to the vegetable line of descent."

In the case of the Protozoa and Proto-phyta the same principle holds good, although when dealing with extremely simple forms it becomes much more difficult to judge of the genetic relationship of an organism in proportion as the number of detailed points of possible agreement with and divergence from other forms to which it may be related are few.

"Hence it is not surprising that we find among the Protozoa, notwithstanding that they are characterized by the animal method of nutrition, occasional instances of partial vegetable nutrition, such as is implied in the development of chlorophyll in the protoplasm of a few members of the group."

"On the other hand, there is no doubt we may fall into error in including in the animal line of descent all unicellular organisms which nourish themselves by the inception of solid nourishment. It is conceivable that some of these are exceptional creophagous Protophytes, parallel at a lower level of structure to the insectivorous Phanerogams."

We cannot follow the author further.

To turn to the literary articles, Pindar is the subject of an elaborate and eloquent article by Prof. Jebb; Plato is treated with great care by Prof. Lewis Campbell; Plautus is somewhat briefly handled by Prof. Sellar; Propertius finds sympathetic treatment at the hands of Prof. Postgate; Mr. Luard contributes an excellent notice of Porson; and Mr. Symonds writes on Poggio. The most important article, however, is Mr. Watts's on "Poetry." Criticism derives so much of its value from the critic's sympathy with the work he criticizes that a natural prejudice exists against any treatise dealing with the abstract principles of criticism, and the terrible things the Germans have produced in this regard are a warning of what may be done by one who attempts to treat poetry as a cut-and-dried subject for analysis. But Mr. Watts has in the compass of a few pages written a treatise so rich in suggestion that it contains enough original matter to make the reputation of a dozen critics. His definition of poetry is "the concrete and artistic expression of the human mind in emotional and rhythmical language"; and he shows with great clearness, and with the help of illustrations admirably chosen, that poetry must be concrete in method and that it must be rhythmic in

movement. He points out very clearly the relations between poetry and music, and between poetry and prose. He draws a sound distinction between absolute vision in a poet and relative vision, and his observations on epic and lyric poetry are extremely subtle. We wish Mr. Watts had dwelt more upon dramatic poetry instead of referring us to the article "Drama" in an earlier volume of the 'Encyclopædia'; but, of course, to have done so would have involved a considerable addition to his essay. There are very few points on which we differ from Mr. Watts. He has, if we mistake not, omitted to point out a distinction between two classes of poets possessed of what he calls relative vision—though in his distinction between the epic of growth and the epic of art he comes near to so doing—we mean those whose inspiration is derived mainly from nature, and those whose inspiration is derived mainly from books. Of the latter, the Alexandrine poets generally, Virgil, Milton, Gray, Boileau, Voltaire, and, in many of his works, Goethe, are more or less examples. Virgil Mr. Watts accuses of a defective power of working from an artistic motive; but Virgil's failure is, we think, mainly due to his desire to emulate Homer. As Mr. Nettleship has pointed out, the most faulty passages in the *Æneid* are exactly those in which Virgil sets himself to rival the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*. Emulation is a dangerous motive for a poet. Again, we hardly think Byron can be classed among those poets who can sing many tunes. Byron surely must be classed among those who had really only one tune.

Other interesting articles are "Pilgrimage," by Dr. Littledale; "Poland," by Mr. Morfill; "Portugal," by Mr. Stephens and Mr. Briggs; "Presbyterianism," by Mr. Osmund Airy and Prof. Briggs; "Prester John," by Col. Yule; "Primogeniture," by Mr. Elton; and "Prometheus," a wonderfully clever and amusing piece of writing by Mr. A. Lang. An admirable account of the Provencal language and literature, by Prof. Paul Meyer, deserves especial attention.

In conclusion, we may notice a mistake. Prévost Paradol killed himself at Washington, not at New York.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

The Hidden Flame. By Richard Dowling. 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

A Second Life. By Mrs. Alexander. 3 vols. (Bentley & Son.)

A Woman's Revenge. By Lily Tinsley. 2 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

The Threatening Eye. By E. F. Knight. (Vizetelly & Co.)

A Noble Kinsman. By A. G. Barrili. Translated from the Italian by H. A. Martin. 2 vols. (Fisher Unwin.)

In 'The Hidden Flame' Mr. Richard Dowling again leaves the impression that he has not done anything equal to his powers. Nobody can tell a story of crime from the criminal's point of view more vividly, or make one more uncomfortably in sympathy with the criminal; but he has never yet hit upon a thoroughly good plot, and he has never quite succeeded in concentrating his energy upon an effective climax. The best part of 'The Hidden Flame' comes too soon, but Mr. Dowling's best is undoubtedly very

good of its kind. One cannot say the sort of thing he affects is pleasing—the diagnosis of crime is not a very charming study; but if it is to be undertaken at all it should be done well, and Mr. Dowling does it in a way which is little short of masterly. It is not too much to say that to find his superior in this style one must go to Dickens or Victor Hugo. But his peculiar gift for portraying a criminal's mind and the horrible agonies of his conscience is not enough to carry him through a novel. In the delineation of more ordinary persons, in the working out of a plot, and even in direct narrative, he falls so far short of what his best passages give one a right to demand, that one finishes his book with a strong sense of disappointment. But his merits, such as they are, deserve frank recognition, and 'The Hidden Flame' exhibits them no less than many of his former works.

Mrs. Alexander's heroine, a bright young girl who marries a vulgar old man for the sake of a mother who is dying for want of the comforts of which a reverse of fortune has deprived her, is surely justified in the clever ruse she adopts to free herself from the odious chain. Mr. Welby is a hopeless Philistine. His sensual passion for Mildred's youth and delicacy is quite consistent with the grossest disregard of her feelings. He has no hesitation in showing discourtesy of the most studied kind to her mother, or in insulting her father's memory. He "does not think it seemly that his wife should sing to amuse a lot of strangers"; so her well-meant efforts to enliven the social circle of "Brownlow Hill Chapel" are rendered unavailing. He combines the narrowest sectarian hypocrisy with the closest grip on the gifts of Mammon. When it is added that this sordid knave has a young man's eagerness for kisses and caresses, Milly's reprehensible mode of giving him the slip may surely be condoned. In her "second life" she reappears as companion and secretary to a fierce but aristocratic old lady, who is described with a good deal of sympathy, the troubles which gall so proud a spirit excusing much of her impatience.

Miss Tinsley deserves credit for the ingenuity with which she describes the impossible tortuosities of a woman's vengeance. The absence of probability in her incidents troubles her as little as the absence of motive for her heroine's crimes. Her object is simply to show revenge at work, and so long as she continues to add to her witch's caldron, and keeps it boiling, it might be thought unreasonable to ask for the why and the wherefore of the acts of particular puppets. It must be sufficient for the reader to know that a poor girl of Southern blood is affianced to a stern baronet from the chilly North, that she is hideously false to him, that she lies to her younger lover by telling him she is free, and that, when this lover sacrifices his life to save that of the baronet, she marries the Englishman for the sole purpose of wreaking her diabolical revenge. It will not be quite clear where the revenge comes in; but at any rate it does come, and there is no mistake about it. On such a foundation Miss Tinsley raises a tremendous, not to say a tottering edifice of feminine malice and cruelty, at which, it is safe to say, many of her readers will shudder.

Mr. Knight has worked some very poor

stuff into his story of 'The Threatening Eye.' A young girl runs away from home and goes through a series of extraordinary adventures before she finally reaches her haven. Her brief sojourn in a barrister's chambers is not without its touch of romance, and there is tenderness of a sort in some other incidents of the story, and in the character of the heroine generally. But the author prefers the intense to the tender, and he can be very intense indeed when he lays himself out for it. The novel-reading world has known many secret societies, mostly, to be sure, beyond the confines of Great Britain. Mr. Knight does not think it necessary to lay his scene in Russia, or Italy, or even in Ireland, but bravely pictures an association of women, and not very bad women, with their headquarters in London, who are banded together to kill off the surplus population of babies. Fine effects are produced throughout by the well-timed removal of babes and sucklings, and occasionally of grown-up persons, though it is fair to say that some of this terrible sisterhood are not above the amiable weakness of relenting. Mr. Knight must be allowed to tell in his own way the connexion between his pretty heroine and this league of light-hearted poisoners. His story is not all made up of crime and gloom; there are at least a dozen pages on which the shadows do not lie unnaturally thick.

Those who love a rather old-fashioned story of the complications and intrigues that arise from loss of a will must enjoy 'A Noble Kinsman.' The story, of which the scene is laid in modern Naples, deals with the history of an entire family through two generations. There is a most ardent love tale, and plots and counter-plots innumerable. The characters, which are mostly pleasant, are well delineated, and the occasional descriptions interspersed very graphic. The translation is accurate, but at times is couched in that cumbrous manner peculiar to translators, which the easy narrative style of Barrili ill bears.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

Keraban the Inflexible.—Part II. *Scarpante the Spy.* By Jules Verne. (Sampson Low & Co.)
The Victor's Laurel: a Tale of School-Life during the Tenth Persecution in Italy. By the Rev. A. D. Crane, B.A. (Mowbray & Co.)
At Any Cost. By Edward Garrett. (Edinburgh, Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier.)

KERABAN THE INFLEXIBLE having, as the first volume of his adventures explained, gone round the Black Sea from Constantinople to Scutari in order to avoid payment of a tax on caiques crossing the Bosphorus, no sooner reached the last-named city than he had urgent need to get back again. The manner in which he performed this feat—more rapidly, but with scarcely less danger, than on his outward voyage—is related in the second volume, which made its appearance some four months after the first. One of the chief attractions of 'Keraban the Inflexible,' for all who are likely to read it in its present form, is the lavish profusion of pictures, which faithfully interpret the mingled humour and excitement of Jules Verne's latest story.

'The Victor's Laurel' is the tenth of a series of original tales illustrating church history. "It has often been suggested to the writer," says Mr. Crane in the preface, "that he should give the world a tale embodying many facts of his actual experience, which has certainly been varied; but he prefers writing of bygone times, and

therefore has chosen a very remote age, and times very unlike our own, for his schoolboys to live and act in..... He has had to paint events and scenes which to some may appear morbid, to others unreal; he can only reply that every incident has its parallel in actual fact, that he has simply strung together incidents such as he has found in credible historians, in the records of the Christian scribes who took down the very facts, at the time, as they passed in the arena or basilica under their eyes. So far from exaggerating the cruelties practised upon the faithful, he has purposely chosen the less terrible examples, lest he should unduly shock the nervous sensibilities of a certain class of readers." Mr. Crane has had great experience of boys, and ought to know what they like and what is good for them; if we did not feel bound to bow to his judgment in this matter, we own we should be inclined to avoid such tales of sensation and horror as 'The Victor's Laurel.'

Mr. Garrett's 'At Any Cost' is a story of much interest. It is the old story of the good boy and the bad boy, without the old ending. The heroes do not meet with their traditional fate: outward prosperity comes to them both, but they bear it with a difference. Robert Sinclair and Tom Ollison are natives of the Shetland Isles; it is among "the crags and storms of the far, far North" that we first make their acquaintance. They set forth to seek their fortune. Cold and selfish Robert Sinclair is bound for a Surrey village where his mother's old friend, the miller, is to take him in, while the brave and cheery Tom Ollison is to be assistant to an old London bookseller. On the road they come across Mr. Brander (a rich stockbroker who has bought one of the islands) and his daughter. The handsome face and bright ways of Tom Ollison attract Mr. Brander, but the attraction is not mutual; Tom draws back, and his more worldly-wise companion steps into the breach, and the journey becomes Robert's stepping-stone to fortune. His sojourn in Surrey is short; he is taken into Mr. Brander's office. London life tries the lads, and brings out their strength and their weakness. The tale is admirably told, and we can strongly recommend it.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

IN his *Account of the German Morality-Play entitled Deponitio Cornuti Typographici* (Trübner & Co.) Mr. Blades has produced an interesting little book on the ceremony of "Depositio" as it existed among the German printers at a late date (seventeenth century). He has reprinted in an appendix De Vise's play, and translated, somewhat freely it must be admitted, Rist's later version. This translation forms the body of his work, but it is accompanied by various historical chapters as to the origin and development of the ceremony. The German mediæval student will hardly be content with the nature of these chapters, but they may serve to enlighten the general reader, who does not make too great a demand for historical completeness and accuracy. The book is a model of the typographical art, and the reproductions are excellent; we confess, however, that we have not yet learnt to admire seventeenth century German title-pages. They appear to us the products of the printer's craft after its post-Reformation relapse into barbarism. They do not even possess the often charming woodcut title-borders which served to redeem the commonplace printing of the controversial quarto tracts of the Reformers. Compare a title-page to one of the anti-Lutheran tracts of Mr. Froude's "fanatic" Carlstadt with any of the title-pages reproduced by Mr. Blades, and the degradation of printing becomes evident. The ceremony as described in the present work belongs, we are inclined to think, to this period of degradation; we fail to find any valid evidence produced of its antiquity, and what we know of craft-guilds and journeymen-brotherhoods previous to the Reformation leads us to

consider it as quite out of keeping with their character. It is the adoption by the printers, in an epoch of comparative barbarism, of a world-old academic custom.

WHILE the demand for ghastly stories still remains unsatisfied there is no reason why a skilful and industrious writer like Mr. G. Manville Fenn should not try his hand at them. *The Dark House* (Ward & Downey) is not at all a bad specimen. It quite comes up to the main requisite of such a story—that it should make the reader's flesh creep. The artist who designed the paper cover for the book has put a bit of a Jacobean gable, crumbling gate pillars, and the moon behind bare boughs, to convey his idea of what a story about a dark house should be; but Mr. Fenn's is very different. His dark house is in a London square, and among its furniture there are articles of thrilling suggestiveness—an embalmed corpse, a weird statue, bank-notes for half a million sterling, and jewels worth twice that sum; and then there is a footman with a twitching, a Creole young lady who is moved by nothing, and a most susceptible young man; and besides these a lean and faithful Hindoo in a crimson cassock gives a touch of colour to the sombre opening of the terrible tale of murder and mystery that is to follow. When it is said that among the other characters are a policeman and a detective, a doctor, some burglars, an old family solicitor, a sweet girl, and the heir to an enormous fortune, it is obvious that a story contained in 184 very small pages has plenty of the elements of excitement and of romance.

THE second volume of the *Folk-lore Journal* (Stock) falls in no way short of the high standard to which its predecessor attained. Replete with quaint and curious information, gathered both at home and abroad, and skilfully arranged and edited, it is a model of what a special journal of its kind should be. The specimens which it contains of the 'Tabulation of Folk-tales,' carried on by members of the Folk-lore Society, show that good work is being done in that direction, every story being carefully analyzed, stripped of its unnecessary details, and reduced, so far as is possible, to its primary ingredients. In these days, when the united collections of popular tales form in themselves a considerable library, and new additions to the stock in trade of the "storiologist" are constantly being announced, the tabulation on which the Society is engaged will save students from an incalculable amount of waste of time and weariness of spirit. Another very useful piece of work is the 'Bibliography of Folk-lore Publications in English,' by Mr. Gomme, which has now reached the end of the letter D. Among the more important of the contributions to the present volume may be mentioned the 'Malagasy Folk-tales,' in which the Rev. James Sibree continues the good work which he commenced in the first volume. Many of these tales are closely linked with the popular literature of Europe, the story of Andriamatoa, for instance, being a Malagasy variant of one of the numerous tales which form the cycle to which may be given the title of 'The Grateful Beasts.' The story of Ibonia, which Mr. Sibree styles the 'Rámáyana' of Madagascar, runs, it seems, to great length. In this respect the name of its hero is in keeping with it. Russian and Polish proper names have often been justly reproached with being too long for human nature's daily converse, but even the most long-drawn-out of their number shrink into comparative curtness when confronted by the designation of the Madagascan Ráma, Andrianarishinaboniamaboniamandro. The 'Folk-tales of India,' translated by Dr. R. Morris from Prof. Fausbøll's edition of the Páli 'Játaka,' must also be reckoned among the most valuable of the articles in the *Journal*. In one of these a touch which will be novel to most readers is added to the pathetic picture of the pious hare which offered itself as a sacrifice in order to assuage the hunger of what seemed to be a Brahman, but was really Indra in disguise.

Before bounding into the fire in which it was to be cooked, the hare, or rather the Bodhisat under its form, shook itself three times, exclaiming, "If there are any insects adhering to the tips of my fur let them not be burnt." It was on account of his admiration for this intended self-sacrifice that Indra "squeezed the mountain, and with its essence drew on the surface of the moon the figure of a hare." The *Journal* contains several other interesting articles on foreign folk-lore. The Rev. W. H. Jones and Mr. Lewis Kropf give an account of 'Székely Folk-Medicine,' founded upon an inaugural address delivered before the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. It may be worth mentioning that in Hungary "live guinea-pigs are said to abstract rheumatism if kept in the same room with the sufferer." In 'The Philosophy of Punchkin,' Mr. Edward Clodd traces through various lands the belief in "the dwelling apart of the soul or heart, as the seat of life, from the body, in some secret place in some animate or inanimate thing"—an idea which he regards as "the survival of primitive belief in one or more entities in the body, yet not of it, which may leave that body at will during life, and which perchance leave it finally, to return not, at death." Among the papers devoted to the folk-lore of our own islands we may call attention to the specimens of 'Irish Bird-lore,' extracted by the Hon. John Abercromby from a vellum MS. of the fifteenth century now in the library of Trinity College, Dublin; the exhaustive analysis of the 'Folk-lore of Drayton'; Mr. G. H. Kinahan's description of 'Connemara Folk-lore'; and the Rev. W. Gregor's contributions from the north-east of Scotland. In a useful discussion on 'Folk-lore Terminology' several writers have attempted to arrive at "a precise and authoritative definition both of the word folk-lore itself and of the chief terms usually employed by folk-lorists."

ACADEMIC crowns and the composition of three interesting books may seem to warrant the industrious person or persons calling him, her, or themselves "Lucien Perey et Gaston Maugras," in adding yet one more volume to the infinite multitude of books which exist on the subject of Voltaire. Except, however, from the point of view of privilege of this or some other kind we do not, we confess, see very much justification for *La Vie Intime de Voltaire aux Délices et à Ferney* (Paris, Calmann Lévy). The "lettres et documents inédits" on which the authors claim to base their book certainly exist, for no edition has ever yet in the Scotch sense "overtaken" the existing results of Voltaire's untiring industry and his command of amanuenses. But these furnish the smaller part of the material, and the major part is made up either of already published matter or else of unpublished letters, &c., from persons other than Voltaire, the contents of which are rarely important, and, to tell the truth, not very often even interesting. The book may, perhaps, supply the author of the next life of Voltaire with half a dozen facts, traits, or phrases to add to his work; but most, if not the whole, of it is mere stock meat, as the cooks say, good for nothing but boiling down, and not very good for that. It is, in short, one of the innumerable volumes now issuing from the presses of all countries which contain the matter and the justification of a not very long essay and nothing more. To show that we are not speaking harshly, it ought to be sufficient to say that in the introduction the whole story of the Frankfort arrest and the "Œuvre de Poésie" is told over again, though it has been told a hundred times before, though it is out of the limits of the title, and though, as far as we can see, the writers have not added one tittle of unpublished information. If the actually *inédit* matter of the volume had been simply published with a few notes, we should have been grateful; at present we fear we are not.

THE *Bridal Bouquet* (Crosby Lockwood & Co.) is a gift-book such as we should have expected at Christmas rather than midsummer.

It is a collection of short passages from poets and prose writers made by Mr. H. Southgate. There are many of the finest things in English literature to be found in this volume; there is some rubbish that makes the reader wonder what Mr. Southgate's notions of good and bad poetry can be. The publishers have given the volume a showy cover and good print. The woodcuts are not very good.

PROF. MORLEY has added to his "Universal Library" (Routledge & Co.) a pleasant volume under the title of *Ideal Commonwealths*, containing More's 'Utopia,' Bacon's 'New Atlantis,' and other good literature. He has also included in his Library *Don Quixote* in Jarvis's translation, which is certainly better than Motteux's, which for some reason or other is the one usually reprinted; and Cavendish's delightful *Life of Wolsey*, adding Churchyard's 'Tragedy of Wolsey.'

To Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge we are indebted for a large-paper copy of the *Catalogue of the Osterley Park Library*, a handsome memorial of a remarkable sale.

We have on our table *Henry Deronzo, the Eurasian Poet, Teacher, and Journalist*, by T. Edwards (Calcutta, Newman),—*The Ancient History of India*, Vol. I., by Acupia (Madras, Hindu Press),—*Viri Illustres Urbis Romæ, with Notes*, by G. L. Bennett (Rivingtons),—*A Second Latin Exercise Book*, by J. B. Allen (Frowde),—*Cicero de Amicitia and Scipio's Dream*, translated, with Introduction and Notes, by A. P. Peabody (Boston, U.S., Brown),—*Rebiklus Crusoe: Robinson Crusoe in Latin*, by F. W. Newman (Trübner),—*The Money Jar of Plautus at the Oratory School*, by E. Bellasis (Kegan Paul),—*First Excelsior Reader* (Murby),—*Laurie's Graduated Arithmetic on a New Plan*, Parts I. to III., by E. H. Thrower (Laurie),—*The Russian Manual*, by J. Nestor-Schnurmann (Allen & Co.),—*A Simplified Grammar of the Swedish Language*, by E. C. Otté (Trübner),—*A System of Oral Instruction in German*, by H. C. O. Huss (Macmillan),—*Evolution in History, Language, and Science*, by Dr. G. G. Zerffi and the Rev. W. Hales (Simpkin),—*The Origin of Ideas*, Vol. III., by A. R. Serbati (Kegan Paul),—*Geology and the Deluge*, by the Duke of Argyll (Glasgow, Wilson & McCormick),—*Transactions of the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain*, Vol. V. (Stanford),—*Proceedings of the Royal Colonial Institute*, Vol. XV. (Low),—*Fifteen Years of "Army Reform,"* by an Officer (Blackwood),—*The Distribution of Products*, by E. Atkinson (Putnam),—*Rabbits for Exhibition, Pleasure, and Market*, by R. Edwards (Sonnenschein),—*Man*, by Two Chelas (Reeves & Turner),—*England's Training, an Historical Sketch* (Seeley),—*The Story of a Great Delusion*, by W. White (E. W. Allen),—and *Hereditary Peers and Hereditary Paupers*, by S. Hughan (Sonnenschein).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

- Baron's (Rev. J.) *The Greek Origin of the Apostles' Creed*, 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Gould (Rev. S. B.) and others, *Harvest Preaching*, Seven Plain Sermons for Harvest Thanksgiving Services, 2/ cl.
Houston's (J. D. C.) *Anno Domini*, or a Glimpse at the World into which Messias was Born, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Witte's (L.) *A Glance at the Italian Inquisition*, 8vo. 2/ cl.

Fine Art.

- Davies's (Rev. D.) *Sacred Themes and Famous Paintings*, 2/6 cl.
Lottie's (W. J.) *Lessons in the Art of Illuminating*, 4to. 6/ cl.

Poetry and the Drama.

- Abel's (G.) *Gordon*, and other Poems, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Clair's (A.) *Claudio and Fida*, and other Poems, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Kerley's (G. H.) *Early Flight*, and other Poems, 12mo. 6/ cl.
Leo's (F. A.) *Shakespeare Notes*, 8vo. 6/ cl.
Schwartz's (J. M. W.) *The Morning of a Love*, and other Poems, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.

History and Biography.

- Caroline Bauer and the Coburgs, translated and edited by C. Nibbet, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Gordon's (General) *Private Diary of his Exploits in China*, amplified by S. Mossman, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Hamilton (Sir W. R.), *Life of*, by R. P. Graves, Vol. 2, 15/ cl.
Malthus and his Work, by J. Bonar, 8vo. 12/6 cl.
Turenne, by H. M. Hozier, 4/ cl. (Military Biographies.)
Wanless (T.), *Peasant, Life of*, cr. 8vo. 10/6

Philology.

- Stedman's (A. M. M.) *French Examination Papers in Miscellaneous Grammar and Idioms*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.

Science.

- Carel's (L. B.) *Treatise on Calculus of Variations*, 8vo. 21/ cl.
Hemming's (W. D.) *Aids to Forensic Medicine and Toxicology*, edited by H. A. Husband, 12mo. 2/ awd.
Johnson's (W. W.) *Curve Tracing in Cartesian Co-ordinates*, cr. 8vo. 4/6 cl.
Merriman's (M.) *Text-Book on the Method of Least Squares*, 8vo. 8/6 cl.
Stokes's (G. G.) *Burnett Lectures on Light*, Second Course, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Treves's (F.) *Anatomy of the Intestinal Canal and Peritoneum in Man*, 4to. 2/6 parchment.
Woodhead (G. S.) and Hare's (A. W.) *Pathological Mycology*, Section I, 8vo. 8/6 cl.

General Literature.

- Crawford's (O.) *Horses and Riders*, and other Essays, 2/ bds.
Curtis's (M. A.) *Leap Year*, cr. 8vo. 21/ cl.
Davey's (A. L.) *Old Tales and Legends for Young People*, 4to. 3/6 cl.
Dodge's (T. A.) *Patroclus and Penelope, a Chat in the Saddle*, 8vo. 21/ bds.
Drewry's (E. S.) *On Dangerous Ground*, 12mo. 2/ bds.
Gayle's (S.) *The World's Lumber-Room*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Lefroy's (Rev. E. C.) *Counsels for the Common Life*, 12mo. 2/ cl.
List's (F.) *National System of Political Economy*, translated by S. Lloyd, 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Sinnott's (Mrs. A. P.) *Purpose of Theosophy*, cr. 8vo. 3/ cl.
Stewart's (Rev. A.) *Twixt Ben Nevis and Glencoe*, 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Zola's (E.) *Germinal*, or *Master and Man*, a Realistic Novel, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.

FOREIGN.

Archæology.

- Müller (I.) *Handbuch der Klassischen Altertums Wissenschaft*, Vol. I, 5m. 60.

History.

- Huber (A.) *Geschichte Oesterreichs*, Vol. 2, 10m.
Geography and Travel.
Engelhardt (L. v.) *Ferdinand v. Wrangel u. seine Reise längs der Nordküste v. Sibirien*, 5m.

Philology.

- Jellinek (A.) *Der Jüdische Stamm in Nichtjüdischen Sprichwörtern*, Series 3, 2m.
Plauti *Fragmenta collecta* F. Winter, 2m. 80.
Röckel (K. J.) *De Allocutionis Usu*, 1m.

Science.

- Christiani (A.) *Physiologie d. Gehirnes*, 6m.
Clausius (R.) *Die Energieverhältnisse der Natur*, 1m.
Edinger (L.) *Der Bau der Nerven Centralorgane*, 6m.
Hauser (G.) *Üb. Fäulnisbakterien*, 12m.

WILD ROSE.

SOME innocent girlish Kisses by a charm
Changed to a flight of small pink Butterflies,
To waiver under June's delicious skies
Across gold-sprinkled meads,—the merry swarm
A smiling powerful word did next transform
To little Roses mesh'd in green, allies
Of earth and air, and everything we prize
For mirthful, gentle, delicate, and warm.

See, Rosie! sure thy sister-flow'r it is
(*Rosa Sylvestris* one hath named thee well);
Methinks I could imagine gloomy Dis
Whirling you, with a wildrose wreath, to—dwell
In Hades. Only one thing sweet as this,
One thing—come closer—nay, I'll never tell!

WILLIAM ALLINGHAM.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN 1885.

No review of our public schools at this moment can well avoid an expression of farewell. Within a few weeks Dr. Butler, of Harrow, will have followed Dr. Hornby, of Eton, and Dr. Ridding, of Winchester, into retirement from the educational sphere. The curious tradition that the older schools always lose their head masters simultaneously has certainly been fulfilled during the past twelve months. Dr. Butler, the first to be appointed, has been the last to leave, having made his mark upon Harrow, and, indirectly, upon other public schools, not only by his combination of good scholarship with great administrative genius, but by a use of the pulpit more effective, perhaps, than has been known since the time of Arnold. Of his successor, the present head master of Dulwich, we will say only that all public-school men desire "ut spem res exæquet"—that his singularly rapid rise may be yet more fully justified in the future. It is remarkable that for the fourth time in succession a Cambridge Senior Classic has won this high office. With an impartiality towards other schools that might well be imitated elsewhere, the governors of Harrow have successively appointed the most learned and single-minded of Wykehamists, the most judicious of

Rugbeians, the most energetic and eloquent of Harrovians, and lastly, the most brilliant and promising of Etonians.

Yet it cannot be denied that even this election, and others, quite as unimpeachable and adequate, that have recently taken place, have roused uneasy speculations as to the future of the head master's office. The laicizing of the staff at most of the public schools has recently proceeded with great rapidity; many of the laity and most of the clergy unite in regretting it, but neither party has put forward any tangible proposal for arresting it. The Primate—speaking from educational as well as episcopal experience—has recently, we believe, expressed a hope that the day of lay head-masterships of our public schools may never arrive. That is a feeling certainly not confined to ecclesiastics—yet what is to be done? A man must learn his trade in education as in other things; he should have been assistant master before he can rule a staff of assistant masters adequately or authoritatively; he must be a man of intellectual as well as of moral force to satisfy the many demands on a head master's mind and managing faculty. Men of this calibre are to be found—perhaps in slightly increasing numbers—among those who take orders; but they plunge, promptly and energetically, into parochial or missionary work, and are lost to the teaching profession. Even in the now rare instances where such men have the clerical ambition in its educational form, we know on incontestable authority that they find difficulties in the path: more than one prelate refuses to ordain a candidate who has in view a purely educational position, who is forced thereby either to remain a layman or to attempt two professions at once, handicapping himself in each by the weight of the other.

How, under these circumstances, are clerical head-masterships (in the exclusive sense) to be retained much longer? We recommend the dilemma to the consideration of our readers, with one deprecatory remark: it cannot be solved by mutual recrimination. Counsel is darkened in this matter by a tendency on the part of the clergy to accuse the laity of rapacity and intrusion; a tendency on the part of the laity to tax the clergy with selfishness, unwillingness to compete on equal terms, and a desire to secure the prizes of the educational profession while the drudgery is left to others. Both contentions, though representing a limited and superficial truth, are alike irrelevant to the wider issue. Neither clergy nor laity, as such, have caused this complication, which is the inevitable result of the development of education as a science. That culture and training which is a necessity to the recipients cannot, it is now seen, be a *παρὰ-προσ* to those who impart it: education has become a profession, not an adjunct to another profession.

Of all questions at present confronting the public schools we incline to think that of "modern sides" the most important. The natural tendency has been towards a divergence between older and younger schools in this matter. Eton, for instance, has no modern side; Winchester made an attempt at one some twelve or fourteen years ago, but it died out after a rickety existence; at Clifton, on the other hand, unhampered by generations of dogmatic classicism, the modern side flourishes. What attitude should criticism take towards this divergence? and what are the omens for or against its continuance in our great schools?

To answer the first of these questions with confidence would require a double experience, possessed by very few men, of the rival systems, and a capacity for measuring results, necessarily of a vague and scattered kind, very hard to attain. The materials for an authoritative judgment have not, we think, been collected; we prefer to hazard an opinion based on *prima facie* considerations rather than on statistics.

There is no visible reason why our public schools should all be conformed to one model

of organization. On the contrary, they seem to us most defensible if they exhibit variety both of means and ends. Education must remain for several generations an experimental science; nor must it be forgotten that public boarding schools are a highly artificial, and, in a sense, unnatural institution. That boys, from ten or eleven to eighteen or nineteen years of age, should be under the direct influence of their parents for only three or four months in the year, is a system that certainly requires great variety and elasticity in the intellectual and moral conditions to which they are committed. To take intellectual matters only—it is abundantly clear that we must have modern as well as classical wedges to split the huge block of sloth, obstinacy, and appetite with which schools have so largely to deal. But of course it is arguable that a given school will succeed better in driving its one wedge than in attempting to drive several.

Something more than this, however, is claimed in the recent manifesto issued from our most conspicuous public school. Mr. Marindin, author of the article 'Eton in Eighty-five' (*Fortnightly Review*, June, 1885), may certainly be congratulated on his optimism and fortitude; of the taste of his article we feel some doubt; of its unsoundness, little or none. Fortified with some ancient oracles uttered by the Public Schools Commissioners nearly five-and-twenty years ago, to the effect that the best materials for Englishmen's literary training are furnished by the language and literature of Greece and Rome ('Public Schools Report,' vol. i. p. 28), he infers in effect that English minds are all alike; "that in a public school boys should have a common field of literature, a uniform system of promotion—that if classics are to be the preponderant element, they should be so throughout—that a modern side is rather a hindrance than a help to learning of all kinds—while those who press into a modern side are those who seek to avoid mental effort and those who are supposed to be capable of little." Mr. Marindin is so frank that we are sure he would wish to be treated with frankness; and we assure him that in our view this assertion that boy's minds are homogeneous and can be rated absolutely by their capacity for classics is a mischievous delusion, inimical to education in general and to classical studies in particular. "An ex-head-master of great reputation," Mr. Marindin assures us, found that his classical divisions were improved by drafting off their weaker vessels to the modern side, and thought this the main use of such an institution. We suppose no one ever doubted that in this way the classical level could be fictitiously raised, and a thoroughly bad modern side secured. But Mr. Marindin seems not to grasp the motive with which a modern side should be and can be worked. Speaking generally, a "dull" boy means a boy of weak will, to whose interests his educators have not yet penetrated. Instead of supposing that such a boy should be weighed (and found wanting) in the classical balance, a wiser system endeavours to have several measures; it does not stay drearily dogmatizing that classics are the best, but, recognizing that such questions are purely relative, provides as far as possible a system of *isotopia* for various subjects, urging one boy forward in this, another in that, but avoiding, as far as possible, complete spontaneous absorption in one or compulsory captivity in another.

Towards this ideal a modern side—apart from the special requirements of the day which it is intended to meet—forms a considerable step. There are risks in this direction as in others; it is not one, perhaps, in which the older schools can be expected to travel very willingly. But those who think it the system of the future—and they are a growing minority—will certainly regard Mr. Marindin's condemnation of it as too peremptory. It is unfortunate for any schoolmaster to adopt this attitude towards educational theories; we have a right to expect better things from Eton, at which, as the lead-

ing school of the highest classes, a free and liberal view of education ought, if anywhere, to prevail. The tendency, so marked in Mr. Marindin's article, to treat the traditional course of study as a *terminus ad quem* instead of a *terminus a quo* is just what keeps schools at a lower level of industry and aspiration than they ought to be. It is impossible to read him without feeling that he ignores almost wholly, in sketching Eton, the differences between collegial and oppidan, and speaks as if a uniform tone of industry pervaded the whole school. Equally courageous is the statement at the end of his article that, in certain matters involving adjustment and substitution of work, nothing but the Eton tutorial system can be efficacious. This is simply to walk with bandaged eyes through the educational world; and when eventually we are told, *à propos* of a suggestion that in the lower part of the school the regular schoolwork should be done under increased supervision, that "this is indeed not reform, but revolution," it is difficult to restrain a smile at Mr. Marindin's idea of a revolution. Was ever such a harmless necessary cat mistaken for a lion before? This confident but blind worship of an existing organization makes 'Eton in Eighty-five' far less interesting and less worthy of its birthplace than we would fain have found it. The real impulse that is pressing on the reforms Mr. Marindin dislikes is not revolutionary enthusiasm, but the increasing recognition of the fact that, for many boys, the Universities offer no prospect and lead nowhere. By such boys their education must be mainly acquired at school—hence the cry for a more varied curriculum, a more elastic organization. "As an outlook"—we use the words of one with great opportunities for judging—"the Universities are being displaced."

Akin to this question is another, which year by year is more canvassed at the public schools, the question of the day versus the boarding system. This also has recently found literary expression in a remarkable article 'On the High School of the Future' (*Pall Mall Gazette*, May 9th, 1885), an article which we shall treat as anonymous, because, as we believe, the authorship was revealed by an accident for which the author was not responsible.

There is a sense, of course, in which the whole discussion is academical if not unreal. No one anticipates the complete supersession of the boarding-school system; its roots are too deep. But in another sense, as the writer of the article clearly sees, the question is practical and even urgent. The urban demand for economical upper-class education, already very great, increases yearly; the professional and salaried classes find the expense of boarding schools for their boys too great now that girls' education has become almost equally expensive. And, apart from this, it is increasingly recognized that boarding schools in large cities have had their day. Not even the traditions of Westminster can long keep from extinction a system crippled in its working by its very position. The air of the country and roomy playing fields are essential, not merely desirable, for good boarding schools. We anticipate with the writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette* that the boarding schools will form the stationary, the day schools the increasing element in public-school education; and this mainly, but not wholly, on financial grounds. It is interesting to observe that one of the latest recorded opinions of a great thinker sounds a note of warning in this matter. George Eliot, we are told (*'Life'*, vol. iii. p. 429), felt that far too much of the best family influence is "ruthlessly sacrificed in the case of Englishmen by their public-school and university education." This impression is far more widely shared than public-school men like to allow; yet we need hardly point out that it inflicts no stigma on the management of our boarding schools, and impeaches only their inevitable evils. *Pari passu*

with an improvement in the morality and humanity of our public schools has grown up an increased desire that the other type of organization, more suited to slender purses, and less calculated to sunder boys from parental influences, should also progress and abound.

To avoid the danger of such schools being mere teaching places, without due effect on the character and physique, the writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette* suggests arrangements by which games shall be encouraged, salaries of masters raised, and local patriotism stimulated—nay, he does not despair of seeing the higher schools subsidized out of the rates, as in Germany, and, rising "on a wind of prophecy," he sees such schools dotting the country on the outskirts of great towns in thirty years' time. It is an attractive vision, and one quite capable of realization, though we should gravely question the probability and the desirability of the subsidy from the rates. In any case, such an idea as that which we have heard attributed to the Head Master of St. Paul's, that London should be surrounded with a ring of large schools of this type—Dulwich doing duty to the south, St. Paul's to the west, and two new ones to the north and north-east—has a statesmanlike and encouraging sound. The real necessity, that higher education should be cheapened and made accessible, can thus be met, not without struggle and difficulty perhaps, but still hopefully. The other plan, that of indefinitely increasing the numbers in the existing boarding schools, or adding new schools of their type to meet the demand, seems to us futile. It is the town rather than the country that is increasing the demand for education, and meanwhile the boarding-school system is seen to be less applicable to the town.

We have spoken of this matter as a financial necessity, and we wish to justify our words by facts. We do not doubt that in a certain abstract sense a good education is worth whatever any one can be got to pay for it. But yet in another sense we think our public schools are very dear at the price, and that it is the function of the day schools to show that the highest education can be obtained for a more moderate sum. We do not think that anywhere and under any system a public-school boy ought to cost, compulsorily and apart from extravagance, the whole income of many livings or curacies. A boy at one of our great public schools costs in compulsory charges a sum varying between 120*l.* and 170*l.* a year, and in practice often far more. Much of the extra expense is directly connected with extravagant arrangements for athletics and other school purposes, an item which has certainly increased and as certainly should be diminished. From every inquiry we have been able to make, we infer that the social life at public schools is too often adjusted to the style and desires of the richer parents and more extravagant boys. The theory that boys should be allowed to initiate themselves early into that luxury which in after life will teach them *δουλοπαθεῖν Σαρδανάπαλον* is, we think, a prevalent and mischievous illusion. If there be an educational axiom in the world, it is that at some period youth should be taught the feasibility of plain living and high thinking. Where can this be taught, except at school, to the great mass of the upper classes? Individuals may learn it at the Universities, or later by compulsion or self-denial; but the *ἔξῃς* of simplicity in habits, coupled with strenuous intellectual interests, is perhaps too little cultivated among masters, and therefore too little encouraged among boys. The comparatively sudden rise of the educational profession has done much to produce this effect in the former case, and a weakness—a lack of efficient control, either by precept or example, over the boys—has naturally resulted.

Lastly, we should like to call renewed attention to an evil which we think is crippling one of the most useful functions of public schools—the function of raising and transmitting to the

Universities talent found among the less opulent classes. The result of throwing foundation scholarships open to public competition has been to supplant jockey by another evil—less, but still considerable. Such scholarships have become marks of intellectual distinction, and as such are eagerly sought and won by boys whose parents have no claim to such aid. Sons of rich manufacturers, of members of Parliament, of wealthy ecclesiastics, are to be found enjoying emoluments of this type, which were certainly intended to aid the poor. We do not unreservedly blame the parents; they have sought not so much the endowments as intellectual distinction for their sons, and a place among a picked lot of brilliant boys. But in the mean time the preparation of young boys for this competitive ordeal has become a recognized and very lucrative branch of the profession; and the children of the rich often obtain a gratuitous or subsidized education from twelve to eighteen by being able to pay highly for preparation from ten to twelve. Education, Mr. Ruskin says, is not the equalizer but the discernor of men. Endowments, we think, should be used to facilitate this discernment; we do not wish them to be thrown broadcast to the poor, but to be used to draw up to the advantages of school and University a constant succession of the capable poor. We have given reasons why unrestricted competition fails in this task. It may be long, perhaps, before any leading statesman will recognize in this problem a knot worthy of his solution; yet we feel confident that an unintentional injustice exists on a large scale. The restitution of endowments to the poor is an object appealing to the best instincts of both parties; it will probably tarry, it will surely come.

TYNDALE'S PENTATEUCH.

We have received from Dr. Mombert two long letters regarding our review of his book. It is quite impossible for us to print them at full length, but we have endeavoured to select from the first letter such portions as deal with the charges of inaccuracy we felt compelled to bring against Dr. Mombert. For the second and longer letter, which gives Dr. Mombert's reasons for thinking Tyndale translated from the Hebrew, and that he was not indebted to Luther, we have no space, even if it were advisable to publish it. We do not agree with Dr. Mombert, and he is not likely to come over to our opinion. We proceed to give Dr. Mombert's defence of the bibliographical list that he published in his work:—

I am rated in unseemly phrase for having given a wrong list of Hebrew Bibles. This list makes no claim to original description, but simply enumerates, on the authority of Panzer, Grässe, Winer, Horne, and others, certain works which Tyndale might have seen. I thought it unnecessary for the purpose in hand to name the authorities, but as the accuracy of the list is denounced by the reviewer, I here set down the books from which the titles were taken. I regret that in one instance the figure 295 has been inadvertently put for 254, and in another *v.* denoting *new*, as Winer gives it, has been confounded with 2; for this I assume the full responsibility, and shall see that the *errata* are corrected. Beyond this, however, the castigation so lavishly intended for me falls on the guilty heads of Panzer, Grässe, Winer, and Horne.....

For the titles of Nos. 1, 2, my authority is Winer, *Handbuch der Theologischen Literatur*, vol. i. p. 36; for Nos. 3, 4, condensed, *l.c.* p. 37; but even the use of "second edition" might pass on the authority of Grässe, *Trésor*, &c., vol. i. p. 383, who subjoins to the title of No. 4 the remark: "Il y a encore une troisième édition: Ven. Bomberg. Op. Corn. Adelkind de domo Levi 30.—9 (1547-49). 4 tom. en 2 vol. in-fol." If the last, according to him, is the third edition, then No. 4 is clearly the second. For No. 5 I give verbatim the title as found in Panzer, *Annales Typogr.*, &c., vol. i. p. 214; for No. 6, the same authority, *l.c.* vol. iii. p. 17; for No. 7, Horne, *Introduction*, &c., Bibliogr. Index, p. I., ch. i. sect. iv. 1; for Nos. 8, 9, 10, Panzer, *l.c.* vol. ii. p. 383, where the title stands literally as given by me.....

I adduce the authority of Grässe, *l.c.* vol. i. p. 383, for challenging his assertion that No. 1 is the *editio princeps* of the entire Hebrew Scriptures. He says:

"Ce n'est pas la première édition de la Bible en hébreu, car il existe un ex. unique du second volume d'une édition antérieure au collège d'Eton en Angleterre. Tertia pars bibliorum quam Chetubim vocant Ebraei, cum comment. Kabbinitis, Neap. 1487. 2 vol. in-fol.; v. B. Kennicott, 'State of the Printed Hebrew Text of the Old Test. Considered,' Oxf. 1753 in-8o. p. 519 *sq.* Widekind, p. 527 *sq.*"

The reviewer says: "Dr. Mombert mentions works which he can never have seen. Hence he says Reuchlin's 'Hebrew Lexicon and Grammar,' which was published in 1506, is in 4to, whereas it is in folio." Winer is my authority; he has the following title: "J. Reuchlin; ad Dionysium fratrem suum germanum de rudimentis hebraicis libri 3. (L. 1, 2, Lexicon. L. 3, Gramm.) o. O. 506, 4 (verb. *Ausg.* von Seb. Münster, Bas. 537, fol.)." He may mean folio, or the reviewer may have confounded the two editions. But let that pass. As to the introductory sentence, am I to infer that it is a canon in bibliography that a writer must mention only books he has seen? It is new to me, for I was always of opinion that catalogues were prepared for the benefit of those unable to see rare books.....

I must insist upon declining to submit to his curious habit of making me say things I did not say, and of suppressing what I did say. I state on p. xxxv of my volume—the identical page from which he cites a paragraph (p. 500 of your journal): "I understand that an octavo edition of the Chaldee Paraphrase was also in circulation," *i.e.*, the very edition which he calls a 12mo.; and yet the reviewer asserts (p. 501, col. 2) that I did not know it to exist..... He charges me with saying that Hans Lufft printed the first edition of Luther's Testament; but as I have not anywhere stated so palpable an absurdity, the effrontery of this falsification is intolerable.

The Complutensian Polyglot as well as the first edition of Luther's Old Testament have been daily used by me in the preparation of my volume, on p. lxxxi *sq.* of which I have given a brief bibliographical notice of the latter, from which the reviewer may learn that the name of the first printer of Luther's translation is spelt "Lotter," not "Lotther," as he gives it thrice in succession (*Athen.*, p. 500, col. 3, *ad fin.*).

As Dr. Mombert gave his bibliographical list on his own authority, without the slightest reference to any bibliographical works, it is hardly fair of him now to attribute its egregious errors to others. Had he known where to go for his information, he would have used the excellent Catalogue of Hebrew Printed Books published by the Trustees of the British Museum and Steinschneider's valuable Catalogue of the Hebrew Books in the Bodleian Library, and not adopted without the slightest acknowledgment the antiquated and faulty descriptions of Winer and Panzer, and the untrustworthy notices of Grässe. Any Hebrew scholar would have told Dr. Mombert that Panzer, Grässe, Winer, and Horne are no authorities whatever on Hebrew bibliography. The descriptions we have given in correcting Dr. Mombert's blunders are taken from the books themselves, and the numbers are those of the copies in the British Museum. As Dr. Mombert states that he has not seen the Dutch Bible, the natural inference was that he had seen the others. Catalogues are, no doubt, made for quotation; but when a writer quotes and condenses, he should refer to the authority upon which he draws.

Dr. Mombert indignantly protests that he has been made to say things which he did not say, and that we suppressed what he did say. The following are his words:—

"Attention is called to a circumstance of peculiar interest, which possibly may shed light on the question in hand: it is the undoubted fact, proved by the notes in this volume, that Tyndale and Rogers made use of the Chaldee Paraphrase, which, as far as I have been able to learn, existed, down to the date of the preparation of Tyndale's Pentateuch, only in costly folio editions of the Hebrew Bible. Wherever Tyndale kept concealed, he must have had access to one or other of the works mentioned in 'Helps' used by Tyndale, and in this respect again, Wittenberg seems to meet the requirements of the case."

It is obvious that if Dr. Mombert believes his foot-note, he ought to have cancelled his text.

"* Additional details relating to the Pentateuch are given in the bibliographical notice of the volume, chapter iii. I understand that an octavo edition of the Chaldee Paraphrase was also in circulation."

As to Hans Luft, we may quote a passage from Dr. Mombert's 'English Versions of the Bible': "Now, Hans Luft was the most celebrated printer of the sixteenth century, who was born, who lived and died at Wittenberg, printed Luther's Testament and Bible for about sixty years, and is perhaps better known than any other German, not an author, of that period."

As for Reuchlin's Lexicon, it is before us as we write, and if Dr. Mombert will send a friend to the Museum he will find it is a folio. The press mark is 621, l. 10. Of course all argument ceases with a writer who disputes facts that admit of easy verification.

Dr. Mombert's declaration that he daily used the Complutensian Polyglot he fully accepts. This, however, only makes matters worse. If he gave a wrong title to a work which, according to his own showing, he used daily, what reliance can be placed on his information derived at second hand?

THE HORIUZI PALM-LEAVES.

Wark, June, 1885.

If the remote date assigned to these palm-leaves rested on purely palaeographic evidence, it would not become any one not a palaeographer to enter into the discussion. But Dr. Bühler grounds his argument on historical and not palaeographic considerations. On p. 90 of his "Remarks" ("Anecdota Oxoniensia," Aryan Series, vol. i. part iii.) he says: "If it were not for the historical information we have, every palaeographer would infer that these palm-leaves belonged to the beginning of the eighth century." What then, we may ask, is the character of this historical information?

There is no need to question the date or identity of Mumaya-do (Stable door), but we may hesitate to accept all that the Buddhist records say about him. We are told amongst other things that the priests of Nan-ngo, in China, were his immediate spiritual predecessors, or, in other words, that he was their successor, real and personal, in Japan. Whatever celebrated works these priests had were, therefore, supposed to have been entrusted (as an inheritance) to the keeping of Mumaya-do.

We may, or may not, suppose that the Nan-ngo priests had received through their succession from Bodhidharma the palm-leaves under consideration. For myself I think it unlikely, but yet it is a matter that cannot admit of disproof. In the 'Nipon O dai itai ran,' translated by Titsingh and others, we read (p. 40) that Imoko was sent to get a copy of the 'Fā-hwa-king' from the priests of Nan-ngo, but there is no mention made of the 'Pāramitā-hridaya' or the other Sūtra.

But I do not think any one would contend that Bodhidharma himself was the scribe. He was a mystic of South India. He declaimed against book learning, and, so far as the meagre evidence we have assists us, he brought no MSS. into China, except, perhaps, a copy of the 'Lankavatāra Sūtra.' But perhaps it may be urged that he received these Horiuzi palm-leaves from his immediate predecessor and teacher, Prajñātara, who was a native of Central India. If so we must go back to a date before A.D. 457, the year of his death, and assign them to a period between A.D. 388 and the year named. But this date is far too early for the production of such a work as the 'Ushnisha-Vijaya-Dhāraṇī,' and I do not think any Buddhist scholar would contend for it.

If we look again at the information derived directly from Japan, it must be confessed that the authority of a modern work like that of Kakuken does not seem to warrant any certainty in the matter. There may be some record or reference yet found in the Horiu temple that will give weight to Kakuken's memoranda; but certainly the report of the president of the establishment does not seem to lead to any such expectation. On the contrary, his remarks seem to show that Kakuken's account was framed on

a traditional story, or, in other words, was more or less a religious invention. These palm-leaves (the report goes) "were rained down from heaven" on a red vase (Aka) in which flowers were placed, and they were received by the priest Kuchi. This is said to have occurred in the year 1027 A.D., the period being Man-zhu (1024-27). The thing happened in the hall of the Thousand-armed (Kwan-yin), a part (as it seems) of the Horiu monastery. But such stories in connexion with Kwan-yin are of common occurrence. The Fei-lai temple in Canton is dedicated to Kwan-yin with a thousand arms, who came flying down from heaven. And the wonders told of this being are quite in keeping with such traditions. But, as the president says, the oldest record about this miracle of the palm-leaves relates "that the raining down of these leaves was not caused by the power of our own faith, but by the holy place which Prince Umayado holds, so that the leaves are placed in his palace." In other words, a miraculous origin for the advent of these palm-leaves in Japan having been assumed, the miracle is assigned to the "holy place" held by Prince Umayado. We can hardly doubt, then, that Kakuken, in his memorandum on the ancient affairs of Ikaruga, was led by an easy transition to attribute the actual possession of these palm-leaves to Umayado, by virtue of his spiritual descent from the holy Nan-ngo priests (from which spot they were probably brought in the seventh or eighth century A.D.), although his connexion with them really depended on the "holy place" which the prince held in the estimation of the Japanese Buddhists.

There is another reason why I should be inclined to question the very early date assigned to these palm-leaves. It is this. I have in my possession a facsimile of the translation of the 'Pāramitā-hridaya Sūtra' made by Hiuen Tsiang. It bears the date A.D. 673. In this translation of the copy brought by Hiuen Tsiang from India there is no ascription of praise corresponding to the "Adoration to the Omniscient" found on the Japanese palm-leaves. I believe this "heading" or "invocation" to be a mark of later date than Hiuen Tsiang. At any rate, it does not occur in any Chinese copy of the 'Pāramitā-hridaya Sūtra' that I have seen. In fact, I venture still to believe that this Sūtra is drawn up in the form of a "Mantra," and that the introduction of "iha" ("he speaks to") is an interpolation of a comparatively late date.

With respect to the origin of the palm-leaves in Central India, I observe that Mr. Nanjio translates a portion of Ziogon's note thus: "Now then in the treasure-house of the monastery of Hōriu-zi, in the province of Yamato, there have been kept two palm-leaves handed down from Central India." I should prefer to translate the passage as follows: "Now then in the treasure-house of Hōriu-zi, in the province of Yamato, there were preserved in an old case (or box, *ts'ong*) two slips of the sacred *pei-to* tree (palm-leaves)." In the last section of the third note, however, Ziogon seems to imply that the introduction of the four letters *ri, ri, li, li*, is a proof that the MS. came from Central India.

Is there any reason why the introduction, or the formation, of these letters should afford such proof?

SAMUEL BEAL.

SALE.

THE sale of the first portion of the extensive library of the late Rev. John Fuller Russell, F.S.A., commenced on Friday, June 26th, at the rooms of Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, and on account of the excessive rarity of many of the articles caused considerable competition, most of the lots selling at high prices. Amongst the more eagerly contested works were: Adamson's *Muses Welcome*, 20l. 5s. Alcock's *Mons Perfectionis*, 34l. 10s. Columbi *Epistola de Insulis Nuper Inventis*, printed in 1494 by Berg-

man, 110l. Apocalypse, MS. on vellum with illuminations, 120l. Benlowes's *Theophila*, wanting two plates, 26l. 10s. Betson on the *Pater Noster*, 19l. *Biblia Polyglotta* of Cardinal de Ximenez, 150l.; *Biblia Latina*, printed circa 1475 by Richel, 22l. Boke of Good Manners, 51l. Bonaventure's *Lyfe of St. Francis*, 32l. Booke of Common Prayer for Scotland, 25l. Boy Bishop Sermon, 28l. Burne's *Disputation*, 25l. Caesar cum *Notis S. Clarke*, largest paper, 21l. Contemplacyon on Shedyng of Crystes Blood, 26l. Cramer's *Catechism*, first edition, 31l.; and the second, 28l. Daniel's *Order of the Creation* of Prince Henry Knight of the Bath, 26l. Dialogues of Creatures Moralysed, attributed to the press of Rastell, 39l., being the same copy which sold in G. Stevens's sale for 4l. 14s. 6d., in the White Knights for 15l. 15s., and in Heber's for 9l. 9s. Diets and Sayings of the Philosophers, Caxton's third edition, 165l. Dives and Pauper, printed by Wynkyn de Worde, 79l. Drayton's *Poly-Olbion*, 16l. *Dyalogus Creaturarum*, 39l. *Epistres et Evangelies*, MS. on vellum, 30l. Erasmus's *Manuel of the Christen Knight*, 20l. Fisher's *Funerall Sermon* on Henry VII., 18l. *Fleur des Commandemens de Dieu*, printed by Verard, 20l.; and Wynkyn de Worde's two editions of the translation, 9l. 15s. and 10l. God and Man, in verse, 41l. Hamilton's *Catechisme*, 101l.; Hamilton on the *Lordis Supper*, 30l. 10s. Harman's *Caveat for Common Cursetors* *Vulgarly Vagabones*, 42l. Hasted's *Kent*, 30l. 10s. Heywood's *Spider and Flie*, 55l. Higden's *Polyconyon*, printed by Treveris, 37l. Hilton's *Scala Perfectionis*, 21l. 10s. Holt's *Lac Puerorum*, 31l., purchased in Heber's sale for 8l. 12s. Homer's *Works* by Chapman, 25l. Horre in *Usum Londinensem*, MS. on vellum with illuminations, 140l.; Horre in *Usum Sarum*, MS. on vellum with illuminations, 42l.; Horre in *Usum Romanum*, MS. on vellum with illuminations, 36l. Jacob, founder of the first church of the Independents, Works, 20l. Knox's *Confession*, *Godly Letter*, *First Blast of the Trumpet*, *Appellation*, *Answer to Cavillations*, and *Sermon* in Edinburgh, 41l. 14s. Laud's unpublished work on Church Government, MS., given to Prince Henry, and bound with arms of the prince in gold on sides, 128l., purchased at Puttick & Simpson's for 21l. Le Fevre's *Histoires of Troie*, printed by Copland, 30l. Milton's *Poems*, first edition, 20l.; *Paradise Lost*, first edition, with fourth title, 19l. 10s.; with seventh title, 10l. 15s.; and *Paradise Regained*, first edition, 3l. 3s. *Missale ad Usum Sarum*, MS. on vellum by an English scribe, said to have been written for St. Osmund, Bishop of Salisbury, 370l.; *Missale Parisiense*, printed in 1489, on vellum, 195l. Sir T. More's *Comfort against Tribulation*, 31l. Morton's *New English Canaan and Memoriall*, 23l. 10s. Myrrour of the World, Caxton's second edition, 265l. Myrrour of Oure Lady, printed by Fawkes, 86l. Nashe's *Lenten Stuffe*, 20l. Norton's *Tracts*, 61l. Parker de *Antiquitate Britannice*, first edition, with the rare portrait, 90l. Patten's *Expedicion into Scotland*, 49l. Petronylla's *Life*, in verse, 30l. 10s., purchased for 3l. in the sale of Mr. Heber, who gave 6l. 2s. 6d. for it in Horne Tooke's. Phillips's *English Fortune-Tellers*, 30l. 10s., being the copy marked 15l. 15s. in the 'Bibliotheca Anglo-Poetica.' Poliphili *Hypnerotomachia*, first edition, 82l. *Primers*, eight different editions, 197l. 15s. *Processionale ad Usum Syon*, MS. on vellum, and probably unique liturgy, 46l. *Psalterium*, MS. on vellum, 30l. *Psalter* in English Metre, by Archbishop Parker, supposed to be the first book printed in England for private circulation only, 58l. Purchas his *Pilgrimes*, 55l. *Pylgrimage of Perfection*, with autograph signatures of Henry VIII.; the Lord Protector, Duke of Somerset; and "Marye the Quene," 200l. Rowlands's *Good News and Bad News*, 36l. Roxburghe Club Books, twenty volumes, 89l. 16s. Royall Boke, 36l. 10s. Saldia, *Speculum*, printed by Gutenberg, 51l.

Sermo Cancellarii Ebor., 28l. The 1,059 lots sold for 7,057l. 5s.

THE MANUFACTURE OF UNIQUE BOOKS.

4, Trafalgar Square, W.C., June 26, 1885.

I HAVE been so often solicited from abroad within the last few years to purchase "very rare" and "unique" books at extravagant prices that, as the supply begins to exceed the demand, I am disposed to share the advantages of possession with other collectors. These books seldom appear in printed catalogues, but come by post "on approval," reported with very brief titles as "unique, fifty guineas," or some such tempting price. Nothing could be fairer. The obliging seller makes no compromising statements, but instead permits his victim to see the book with his own eyes, and to take upon himself the responsibility of purchase or return. The "innocent abroad" who owns and hawks the book may possibly himself have been taken in with his "unicum," and merely desires to retrieve his mistake by passing it on to his London correspondent. But the presumption is that he knows a good deal more than he tells. At all events, I am able to tell a good deal more than tallies with his honesty and good faith, for I confess to having been taken in several times of late and by several foreign correspondents; but I balance this humiliation by the pleasure of having now and then detected the fraud and returned the "gem." I find, however, that this sometimes only shifts the "unicum" into a neighbour's hands, with perhaps a second opportunity to buy it at an advanced price, as "more unique than the other."

I have before me a volume lately received fresh from the manufactory of unicates situated somewhere in the obscurities of abroad. It is so interesting and attractive that I cannot resist giving it this advertisement, and leaving the volume with you for inspection and, if you please, purchase. The work is done up in old plain white parchment, apparently original. It is a thin folio, with two preliminary leaves, seventy-eight pages, followed by a colophon leaf, in all forty-two leaves, "quite complete, clean, good-as-new, and unique." The exact title on the recto of the first leaf is:—

DE ALOYSII CADAMVSTI
ITINERIBVS AD
TERRAS IN-
COGNITAS.

Under this title there is a genuine old manuscript inscription: "Ex Libris Josephi de Marco Antonio Fabroni Ciue Aretino anno 1729." On the verso are four and a half lines, under the heading "Ad Lectorem," so instructive that they are given in full:—

"Ex Italia in linguam latinam ista itinera traduxi ut Latini omnes intelli gant quam multa miranda in dies reperiantur, & eorum comprimator au- | dacia qui celum, & maiestatem scrutari, & plus sapere quam liceat sapere | uolunt: quando a tanto tempore quo mundus coepit, ignota sit uastitas ter | re & que in ea continentur."

The second leaf has on the recto: "Cavtm est ne quis in Dominis | ill. S.V. impvne hvnc li | brvm qveat- | imprime | re," verso blank. At the bottom of p. 78 are found the word "Finis" in the centre, and in the lower inner corner the catchword "Regestrum," to lead one to the colophon leaf, which has on the recto over the printer's well-known device (a cat and a mouse), two inches square, the following, arranged in ten lines: "Regestrum | Operis | Aloysii Cadamvsti | a.b.c.d.e.f.g. | Omnes sunt terniones præter g. qui est duernio. | Impressum Venetiis apud March. Sessam | Cura et impensis Illustriss. Venet. Senatus. | Anno Domini | M'D'XV' | Die septimo Nouembris."

This unique volume purports to be a first and separate Latin edition of the celebrated voyages of Cadamosto, in the service of the King of Portugal, down the west coast of Africa, in 1482-83, a bibliographical rarity that had altogether escaped my research. On first seeing it, not being very alert or suspicious, I began to congratulate myself as the winner of the grand

prize. However, on consulting some of the best catalogues of the voyages of the "Age of Discovery" no Latin edition in folio printed in Venice by Sessa in 1515 could be found, nor even any other separate edition of early date in any language. I was, of course, acquainted with the original Italian editions forming part of the 'Paesi' of 1507, 1508, 1512, &c., and with the Latin translation of Medrignano in the 'Itinerarium Portugalsium' of 1508 in folio, as well as that in German by Ruchamer in the 'Neue Vmbekante Landt,' 1508, folio. I knew also that these voyages had appeared in the collections of Gryneus, Ramusio, &c., but I was wholly unconscious of any early and distinct edition in any language. I therefore, somewhat too late, woke up to a fraud. On closer examination the two preliminary and colophon leaves were found to be forgeries on old paper almost defying detection—not slavish facsimiles by tracing or photography (which would imply an original somewhere), but downright ingenious and wicked manufactures, designed, made up, and executed to produce a high-priced "unicum." Further investigation led me behind the curtain and revealed the scholarly and artistic process of manufacture. And this is the way the learned antiquary went to work to turn his five-shilling fragment into a rarity worth 25l., the price asked. He took the first seventy-eight pages of the Paris edition of the 'Novus Orbis' of 1532 (for the three Basil editions of 1532, 1537, and 1555 would not answer), adding his bogus title, "Ad Lectorem," "Cavtum," and register, executed on old paper of the period, and adapted to the mechanical features of the fragment, except that the paper is a trifle thinner and the water marks vary. The words "Finis" and "Regestrum" are neatly printed in their proper places at the bottom of the last page. The marginal notes in italics on some of the earlier and later pages have been most artistically erased, and in the heading of the first page the name of Medrignano the translator is made to disappear, and in its place, in quaint old capital letters to match, are added the words "E Patritiis Venetis Viri Praestantissimi."

In short, the paper, the type, the binding, the scholarship, and the entire get-up of the imposition are worthy of the clever but distorted genius of the learned antiquary who presides at the manufactory. This same sort of thing has been done in London, and I can point out examples carefully preserved in the British Museum; but we are now manifestly outdone in this art. I leave with you, Mr. Editor, for a short time, this latest sample of foreign enterprise on misdirected lines of unmatched wickedness. I purpose returning it to the painstaking and liberal owner as "not wanted at the price," and with thanks for the sight and opportunity of describing it.

HENRY STEVENS, of Vermont.

Literary Gossip.

BOOKS IV., V., VI. of 'Glenaveril,' Lord Lytton's new poem, will be published simultaneously about the middle or end of July. The work will then be complete, and will be issued in two volumes as well as in separate parts.

READERS of the recent 'Memoirs' will be interested to learn that Messrs. Macmillan & Co. have in the press, and will shortly publish, a volume of 'University and College Sermons' by Mr. Mark Pattison.

A NEW edition of Mr. Matthew Arnold's poems, in three volumes, containing (1) 'Early Poems, Narrative Poems and Sonnets'; (2) 'Lyric and Elegiac Poems'; and (3) 'Dramatic and Later Poems,' will be issued immediately by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. In this edition 'Merope: a Tragedy,' will for

the first time appear in Mr. Arnold's collected works.

A SMALL volume of 'Prayers for Public Worship,' by the late Dr. John Service, is about to be published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. Much of his influence was due to the character of these prayers, and it is therefore thought that a selection from them will be interesting, not only to his friends, but to all who are familiar with his published sermons, as a further illustration of his teaching.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. have made arrangements for the publication of a history of English literature in four volumes, each the work of a writer who has devoted special attention to the period under review. The pre-Elizabethan literature will be dealt with by Mr. Stopford Brooke, Mr. Saintsbury has undertaken the age of Elizabeth, Mr. Gosse will take the succeeding period, and Prof. Dowden, beginning probably with Cowper, will carry the narrative to a conclusion. The idea of such a joint history was originally due to a suggestion of the late Mr. J. R. Green, at that time the editor of the series for which Mr. Brooke's 'Primer of English Literature' was written.

THE Rev. A. B. Grosart has issued prospectuses of two new series of reprints. The first is to consist of seven volumes of "The Catholic Poets of England": Crashaw, three volumes; Southwell, Henry Constable, and Habington, each one volume; and a volume of selections from Catholic poets from Chaucer to Davenant. Series the second will comprise selected works of Nicholas Breton, Barnabe Barnes, Humfrey Gifford, Vaughan the Silurist, Sir John Beaumont, George Wither, and other poets of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

THE Secretary of State for India has determined to grant the sum of 200l. for Mr. Lane-Poole's 'Fasti Arabici' in addition to the 50l. already voted by Christ Church. The object of these grants is to defray the expense of researches in continental museums.

MR. CECIL BENDALL intends to publish in the autumn a detailed report on his recent tour in Nepal and Northern India. This publication has been undertaken by the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press, and will include reproductions of inscriptions discovered and other illustrations of Indian archaeology, as well as classified lists of MSS. acquired and information as to the rarer works of Sanskrit literature existing in several places visited.

THE fragment of an early gospel found on the papyrus of Archduke Rénier runs as follows. The letters said to be imperfectly legible are enclosed in brackets:—

[Φ]ΑΓΕΙΝ[Ω]Σ[Ε]Σ[Η]Τ[Ο]Ν[Ι]Α
ΤΗΝΥΚΤΙΚΑΝΑΛΑΙΟ
ΤΟΓΡΑΦΕΝΙΑΤΑΞΩΤΟΝ
[Π]ΡΟΒΑΤΑΙΔΙΟΚΟΡΠΙΟΘΗ
ΥΠΕΤΚΑΙΕΠΙΑΝΤΕΣ
ΟΑΛΕΚΤΡΥΩΝΑΙΟΚΟΚ
ΙΑ[ΠΝ]

Dr. Bickell reads it as follows:—

[Μετὰ δὲ τὸ] φαγεῖν ὡς ἐξήγον Πα[τρὲς ἐν ταύτῃ] τῇ νυκτὶ σκανδαλίσ[θησθε κατὰ] τὸ γραφέν Πατάξω τὸν [ποιμένα καὶ τὰ] πρόβατα διασκορπισθήσ[ονται]. Εἰπόντος τοῦ Πέτρου,

Καὶ εἰ πάντες, οἱ ἕκ ἐγώ, ἐφη αὐτῷ Ὁ ἀλεκ-
τρὼν δις κοκ[κῆ] καὶ σὺ πρῶτον τρίς ἀ[παρ-
ν[ή]σῃ με].

THE death of Mrs. Henry Lynch occurred on Saturday last, June 27th. She was the author of several volumes of poetry, and among her prose writings were 'The Red Brick House' and 'Years Ago.'

MR. EDGAR SANDERSON writes :—

"Will you kindly allow me to correct your notice (in issue of June 20th) of my work 'Outlines of the World's History'? This is not 'an improved edition,' but an entirely new book; it is not merely 'attributed' to me by the publishers, but entirely my own work. I am glad your reviewer has praised the account of the great Civil War in America, for it is entirely my own composition, though I am indebted for the facts to American sources."

ON Thursday last the frequenters of the Reading Room of the British Museum presented to Dr. Richard Garnett an illuminated address, in connexion with his retirement from the post of Superintendent of the Reading Room. This testimonial was the spontaneous result of the high regard in which Dr. Garnett is held. Mr. F. Hitchman and Mr. John Ashton acted as secretaries to the subscribers, and it was mainly owing to their exertions that the matter was carried to a successful issue. Dr. Garnett was appointed Superintendent on the 31st of July, 1875, and he relinquished the appointment on the 8th of November, 1884, in order to undertake the special work of superintending the preparation of the new Catalogue.

DR. GARNETT declined to accept any substantial proof of the esteem of his friends, but at length consented to receive an illuminated address. The presentation was made in one of the rooms at the end of the new wing. Amongst those present were Mr. E. Bond, Principal Librarian of the Museum; Mr. G. Bullen, Keeper of Printed Books; Mr. E. M. Thompson; Mr. Fortescue, Superintendent of the Reading Room; and other officials connected with the Museum, together with a number of readers and friends of Dr. Garnett. Mr. Hitchman, in a few well-chosen words, made the presentation, and Dr. Garnett, who was warmly applauded, responded with much feeling.

DR. GINSBURG would be obliged to any scholar who would tell him if any systematic collation has been made of the Septuagint and the Hebrew text besides Wellhausen's collation of Samuel, and that of the Minor Prophets in Stade's *Zeitschrift*.

THE committee appointed some time ago to draw up a code for the transliteration of the Japanese characters into the Roman letters is reported to have concluded its task, and to have commenced the publication of a dictionary and various school-books in the newly adopted alphabet.

A DIRECTORY of dealers in second-hand books of the United States is to be published shortly.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. will publish immediately a translation of Dr. Hertel's work on over-pressure in Danish high schools, with an introduction by Dr. Crichton-Browne, who considers it an eminently careful and scientific treatise, which places in a clear light the dangers and difficulties which beset educational enterprise in the present day.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—

"The third volume of the *Publications* of the Pipe Roll Society, just about to be issued, should properly have been the first, judging from the nature of its contents, which are justly calculated to form an 'Introduction' to the study of these rolls and of the legal forms and ceremonies which concern them. The photographic plate of a portion of the Pipe Roll of 5 Henry II. is a fine specimen of the accurate reproduction of ancient MSS., and in regard to its usefulness in conveying a faithful idea of the contents and character of the roll it is beyond praise. It is greatly to be desired that the Society will illustrate future volumes of their work with as many plates as they can reasonably give their subscribers. The book contains a chapter on abbreviations, and a list, extending over twenty-five pages, of abbreviated words occurring in the texts, which will prove of value to those who are unacquainted with the contracted forms used by the official scribes. Another chapter is devoted to the elucidation of the system of the Exchequer, including sections descriptive of the 'Exchequer,' the 'Great Roll,' the 'Summonses,' the 'Writs,' the 'Trial of the Pyx,' and the 'Tallies.' This is a chapter which, although modestly asserted in the introduction to be solely intended for the use of beginners, will be read with interest by a large number of readers who are more than beginners in the subjects of which it treats in so interesting and instructive a manner. The work concludes with a copious glossary of words and phrases with explanations derived from the best authorities, for general purposes, and not intended to apply exclusively to the Pipe Rolls of Henry II., the preparation of a special glossary to these MSS. being, as stated by the Society, at present impracticable. The information contained in this volume is always sound and not infrequently new, and may be fully relied on; and the book will be certain to be in demand far beyond the limits of the Society and the small number (only 350) of the copies printed."

THE new system of teaching Arabic in a shorter period at Constantinople, instituted by H.E. Ibrahim Effendi, having proved successful on trial, the Sultan has given a house for a college, in which there are now 150 pupils. It is expected that this system will leave more time to the Ulema for European and other studies.

THE first part of an encyclopædic dictionary in Bengali, edited by two native scholars, has just been published in India. It contains descriptive derivations of Sanskrit and Bengali words, with Sutras quoted from Panini the grammarian; Arabic, Persian, and Hindi words introduced into the Bengali language; notes on the ancient and modern religious beliefs of India, the Vedans, Purāns, Tantras, and other sacred books; besides short articles embracing the whole range of modern science.

THE publication of Mr. John H. Ingram's work on Edgar Poe's 'Raven' is postponed until September.

MR. REGINALD LANE POOLE is to be sub-editor of the *English Historical Review* which we mentioned last week.

A NEW novel by Mr. Hall Caine has just been published in America by Messrs. Harper & Brothers. Its scene is the Isle of Man, and it is described in the American papers as "powerful in lusty types of humanity." The story has appeared in newspapers in England, but is not otherwise published in this country.

A WORD or two with regard to the sale of the stories recently published at a shilling

may be interesting. Of Mr. Anstey's 'Tinted Venus' 23,000 copies have been disposed of, and Mr. Arrowsmith is selling 500 copies a day. Of Mr. Cobban's 'Tinted Vapours' 15,000 have been sold by Messrs. Warne.

THE wholesome reforms introduced at Westminster by Mr. Rutherford have, of course, provoked much opposition among those conservative of every tradition, good or bad, connected with the school, and a meeting of the opponents of improvement is shortly to be held. Few schoolmasters have had a harder task to accomplish than Mr. Rutherford, and he deserves the sympathy of every friend of sound education. He has already effected a change for the better at Westminster that is little short of marvellous.

SCIENCE

A Course of Practical Instruction in Botany. By F. O. Bower, M.A., and S. H. Vines, M.A., D.Sc. With a Preface by W. T. Thiselton Dyer, M.A.—Part I. *Phanerogama—Pteridophyta.* (Macmillan & Co.)

THE necessity for a book of this character is but too familiar to all those whose duty it is to scrutinize examination papers. Whether in examinations of an elementary character or in those to which advanced students are subjected, the same want of thoroughness and lack of practical tuition in botany are but too apparent. The reasons for this are obvious. The candidates have been duly lectured at, they have been shown a number of diagrams, a few specimens have been placed in their hands, and the more industrious of them have supplemented the lectures by a diligent study of the text-book upon which, in all probability, the lectures themselves have been based. Such candidates, when confronted by examiners who exact, as all should do, practical evidence of the assimilation of this raw material, are very apt to fail woefully. If this be, as we believe it is, a correct statement, the blame attaches less to the pupil than to the teacher. At one time there was scarcely an institution in the country where practical botany was taught in the same sense that practical anatomy was beaten into the memory of medical students. Even now such establishments may be counted on the fingers of one hand, and the great mass of students are unable to avail themselves of the facilities offered in such botanical laboratories as we have. The teachers, moreover, were, with few exceptions, ill qualified to impart practical instruction; they, too, depended largely on text-book knowledge. With a view in some degree to remedy these defects, some ten years ago the Science and Art Department at South Kensington undertook what was virtually a new departure in botanical teaching. The department was fortunate enough to secure the services of Mr. Thiselton Dyer, who, assisted by Mr. Lawson, at that time Professor of Botany at Oxford, arranged a course of instruction which, within the limits imposed by the necessities of the case, was singularly complete and satisfactory. The plan adopted was to take a certain number of selected types; point out

their characteristics by means of lectures, diagrams, and preparations; and then to place in the hands of the learners specimens, with the necessary microscopes, dissecting apparatus, and chemical reagents, and require them then and there to work out, each for himself, the details of structure or composition which had been indicated previously. The plan bore a resemblance to that adopted by the late Mr. Squeers for the purpose of making his pupils acquainted with the nature of windows, but was of a more comprehensive character. A whole day was thus given up to the study, say, of a chara or of a fern, while the next day was devoted to the investigation of some other plant and to a comparison of its peculiarities with those of the specimens previously examined. By this method of compelling the pupils to examine into everything for themselves, and to depend upon the text-book or the teacher only as aids to personal research, a very thorough knowledge of a few well-selected types was obtained in a short time, a general knowledge of the phenomena of plant-life was obtained, as well as of the points of difference between animals and plants. Provided with such knowledge the pupil was well equipped to pursue his studies by himself. The scheme was admirable, and it was well carried out. The work now before us shows that it has been extended and improved upon by Mr. Bower. The excellence of the method is beyond dispute, but in practice it still leads to superficial work on the part of the student, who comes into the examination well primed as to his "types," but too often unable to apply the knowledge he has gained to any plant other than those he has specially studied. He is like the sign-painter who could design red lions with facility and fidelity, but who was unable to represent green dragons with equal success. In this case the fault lies with the student and not with the teacher or the book, and if he now break down under the examination ordeal he has only himself to thank for it.

The present work is admirably suited for the advanced student who is familiar with the rudiments of the subject, and who now requires to know how to work and how to see for himself. In this respect the book is unique. We know of no handbook to laboratory work of a similar character to this in English except Schacht's treatise on the microscope and its application to vegetable anatomy, now out of date and out of print, too. Strasburger's admirable 'Das Botanische Practicum,' a work of wider scope and more exhaustive treatment, unfortunately is a sealed book to those not familiar with the language in which it is written. Not only advanced students, but working botanists will find the volume under review serviceable for the numerous indications it contains of the best methods of cutting sections, applying reagents, and the like. It is, however, devoted almost exclusively to microscopical anatomy; physiology is scarcely touched on, comparative morphology receives but very scanty notice, while classification is entirely passed over. A certain want of proportion is, moreover, evident throughout the book, as much stress being laid on certain matters of detail as on subjects of greater importance. It will thus be seen that this little treatise

is intended to be used as an adjunct to the ordinary text-book, and that it includes only the so-called flowering plants and the vascular cryptogams. A second volume is promised, dealing with the other groups, in which we may hope to get a connected view of the comparative morphology of fungi and algæ, and of their relations or analogies to the higher plants—points which greatly need a clear presentment such as the present authors are well qualified to give. May it not be long before they do so, and increase the value of their work by the addition of an alphabetical index and of a synonymic list of terms, greatly needed nowadays, when each new writer thinks it necessary to invent new terms or use old ones in a new signification.

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

DR. VON HARDEGGER and Dr. Paulitschke have returned from their excursion to Harar, fully satisfied with the results achieved. The geographical position of Harar and of several other places has been determined by careful astronomical observations; a ruined city, Bia Woraba, about sixty miles to the south of Harar, has been visited; and a large collection of manuscripts has been secured. Jointly with the more important explorations of the Messrs. James this expedition will furnish materials for reconstructing the map of Somal-Land.

Mr. J. Thomson and Mr. Hamilton left Lokoja on March 29th for Sokoto. Mr. Hamilton came back on April 11th, having broken his leg when within a few miles of Rabba, in consequence of a fall with his horse. Mr. Thomson is reported to have gone on, but this accident to his companion is likely to influence his future movements. The King of Nupe, on the Niger, has placed himself under English protection, and no foreigners will in future be permitted to settle in his kingdom except by permission of the English authorities. Such, at least, is the purport of the proclamation made on April 5th by Mr. D. McIntosh, her Majesty's consul at Lokoja.

Signor Guasconi writes from Harar that things there are growing worse, and that dissatisfaction with British rule is increasing among all classes of the population, the Somal alone excepted. His letter is dated April 20th.

Herr Friederichsen, of Hamburg, sends us his 'Karte des Westlichen Theils der Südsee,' originally designed for a German White Book. It presents us with a delineation of the eastern half of New Guinea, together with the group of islands now known in Germany as Bismarck Archipelago, and clearly shows the boundary of the German protectorate. There are six inset plans of harbours, some of them based upon recent German surveys.

Herr Gottlob Adolf Krause publishes a map of the country to the eastward of Lagos, based upon two trips made by him in the company of Mrs. Krause, Consul H. Bey, and Capt. Just in May and August of last year. The paper which accompanies this map abounds in geographical, historical, commercial, and linguistic information, and is a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the slave coast. A second account of Herr Krause's residence at Lagos will be found in our Milan contemporary, *L'Esploratore*. It is rather curious that the late Dr. Riebeck, who defrayed the expenses of this expedition, amounting, we believe, to something like 1,500*l.*, should not once be alluded to by Herr Krause.

The *Mittheilungen* of the German African Association publishes Herr Reichard's account of a journey to the Katanga copper-mines, accompanied by a sketch-map. Dr. Böhm and Herr Reichard crossed the Luapula into Msiri's kingdom on November 26th, 1883. They then crossed the Lufira, and finally reached the Lualaba and

Lake Upembe, which that river enters, and near which Dr. Böhm died on March 27th, 1884. Herr Reichard subsequently visited the copper-mines of Katanga, which are not being worked at the present time, but are evidently exceedingly rich. The Lualaba is described as being far inferior to the Luapula in volume, but whilst the latter is obstructed by rapids, the Lualaba can be navigated freely as far as Nyangwe. King Msiri proved treacherous, and Herr Reichard had to fight his way out of his kingdom. The bulk of the collections made had to be abandoned during the retreat. This important journey into a district long known to us by report enables us to fill up another large gap on the map of Africa. The same number of the *Mittheilungen* publishes letters from members of the German Congo expedition, from which it appears that Dr. Wolf has actually reached Kiamvo's residence beyond the Kuango, and that Dr. Büttner left San Salvador for the same place on April 9th. The assistance rendered by the Baptist missionaries is gratefully acknowledged.

SOCIETIES.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—June 29.—The Marquis of Lorne, President, in the chair.—The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: Dr. C. Dettenborn, Dr. C. von den Steinen, Messrs. H. Eccles, L. F. Harrold, F. W. E. H. Johnson, C. T. Maude, and J. Samson.—The paper read was 'A Journey through the Somali Country to the Webbe Shebeyil,' by Mr. F. L. James.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—June 25.—Mr. J. Evans, President, in the chair.—Mr. J. H. Middleton exhibited and presented a proof of a plan of the Forum of Rome, measured and laid down by himself, and showing the latest discoveries. It was intended to illustrate the article "Rome" in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' and also a book, now in preparation, on the existing remains, neither of which would be published for some months. Such a plan, executed by an able architect, scholar, and antiquary, is a distinct acquisition to the archaeology of Rome.—Mr. Reddy exhibited an original impression of an unedited seal of Colchester, and presented an impression of the seal of Joan of Navarre, Queen of Henry IV.—Mr. J. W. Barnes exhibited a drawing of a grave slab from Aycliffe Church, co. Durham, reduced from a tracing lent him by Mr. C. C. Hodges, who has published this slab in his interesting and privately printed series of the sepulchral slabs, &c., of the county of Durham. This slab bore a plain upright cross on a calvary of four steps. At a distance of one-third from the bottom of the lower shaft issued on each side a pair of oak leaves. (Compare a grave slab at Rokeby in Boutell's 'Christian Monuments,' p. 95.) Above these again are carved on the dexter side a chalice, on the sinister a book or textus, against each of which a bird perches its feet. From the angles of the upright cross issue the four limbs of a cross saltire terminating in conventional wheel-shaped flowers of eight leaves.—Mr. J. H. Cooke exhibited an uninscribed British gold coin from Dursley.—Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, by permission of the mayor, exhibited the matrix of the seal of the city of Rochester, which had been brought up to London for repair. Mr. Hope placed this seal at the middle of the fourteenth century. On the obverse was the martyrdom of St. Andrew, with the legend, "Sigillum commune civitatis Rofensis." On the other side was a view, easily identified, of the keep of Rochester Castle, with the legend "Sigillum civium Rofensis (sic)." —Mr. R. P. Pullan communicated an account of recent discoveries by Sir J. S. Lumley near Lake Neml.—Dr. C. S. Perceval communicated a 'Note on a Foundation of a Chantry in Macclesfield Church,' exhibited by Mr. Everitt. The date of the document is 1471, and it is especially curious as a specimen of vigorous vernacular of that period.—Mr. W. Galloway gave an account of a horse interment which he had discovered in the island of Colonsay, in the immediate vicinity of the grave of the Viking or warrior of whose remains Mr. Galloway exhibited interesting specimens in 1884, when he read an elaborate memoir.—The Society then adjourned to November 26th.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—June 3.—Mr. R. McLachlan, President, in the chair.—Two new members were elected.—Mr. F. P. Pascoe exhibited aerial roots of an orchid which resemble caterpillars, and a new genus and species of Colydiidæ from North Borneo.—Mr. G. T. Porritt, larvae of *Phycia betulae* and of *Coleophora currucipennella*.—Mr. G. Coverdale, *Coleophora patulicula*.—and Mr. R. McLachlan, a

specimen of *Deiopeia pulchella*, captured on board ship nearly one thousand miles from land.—Mr. J. W. Douglas communicated notes on an apple tree destroyed by *Schizoneura lanigera* and *Mytilaspis pomorum*;—and Mr. F. Enock read the completion of his account of the life history of *Atypus piceus*.

HELLENIC.—June 25.—*Annual Meeting.*—Prof. C. T. Newton, V.P., in the chair.—The report, read by the Hon. Secretary on behalf of the Council, was adopted. The *Journal of Hellenic Studies* still represents the main work of the Society, and the fifth volume contains a paper by Mr. T. Bent upon the Cyclades; a paper on 'Sepulchral Customs in Ancient Phrygia,' by Mr. W. M. Ramsay, representing a further outcome of the researches in Asia Minor, which he intends to resume in the spring of next year; Prof. Gardner's paper on 'Sepulchral Monuments'; Mr. C. Smith's paper on 'Four Archaic Vases from Rhodes'; and Prof. Colvin's account of the Attic monument which he was fortunate enough to find in the hands of M. des Tombes at the Hague. This monument, which is an example of Athenian sepulchral art of the best period, is published for the first time on plate xxxix. The house for the British School at Athens, upon the site granted by the Greek Government, is now in hand, and may be expected to be ready about a year hence. Meanwhile every effort is being made to provide adequate endowment for the director and the working expenses of the school. The reproduction in facsimile of the Laurentian Codex of Sophocles has now been most successfully accomplished, and the copies have just been issued to subscribers. The Society made a grant of 50*l.* in aid of the explorations being conducted by Mr. F. Petrie on the supposed site of Naucratis, and an account of the discoveries made by Mr. Petrie will appear in the forthcoming number of the *Journal*. The financial position of the Society is decidedly satisfactory. The receipts of the year amount to 802*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*, which, with last year's balance of 901*l.* 2*s.*, makes up a total of 1,704*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* The expenditure amounts to 824*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*, leaving a balance at the bank of 879*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* In this sum are included life subscriptions to the amount of 220*l.* 10*s.*, which have been invested since June 1st, the total sum now invested in Consols being 714*l.* There are, moreover, arrears of subscriptions to the amount of about 140*l.* Since the last annual meeting forty-five new members have been elected, and fifteen libraries added to the list of subscribers. Against this increase must be set the loss by death or resignation of eighteen, so that the net increase of members and subscribers is forty-two, the present total of members being 595, and of subscribers sixty-four.—The Chairman, in the course of the usual address, referred to the excavation at Naucratis as having yielded results of great value. The find of fragments of pottery of the sixth century B.C. had been exceptionally rich. The objects brought by Mr. Bent from Carpathos were of great interest, especially one rude figure, which might be regarded as the earliest specimen of an idol of any size from the Greek islands. It appeared that the principal object of worship in those early times had been Aphrodite, or some analogous deity. Possibly these were the idols of the primitive Carian race. Referring to Mr. Wood's work at Ephesus, Mr. Newton said he wished that more active interest were taken in it, so as to ensure the raising of sufficient funds to carry it to a conclusion.—The following motion was put from the chair on the part of the Council, and confirmed by the meeting, "That Rule 25 be amended by raising the life subscription from 10*l.* 10*s.* to 15*l.* 15*s.*;"—A ballot being taken for the election of officers, the former President and Vice-Presidents were re-elected, and Mr. C. Elton, Prof. W. M. Ramsay, and Mr. T. Bent were chosen to fill vacancies on the Council.—Mr. R. S. Poole made a short statement of the results of the work done at Naucratis, and expressed the hope that when they were published means might be found of placing them at the disposal of members of the Hellenic Society as well as of subscribers to the fund.—The Chairman regretted that Mr. F. Petrie, who had conducted this exploration, could not be present to speak for himself. The personal privations and discomfort involved in such work made it all the more worthy of commendation.—After further testimony to Mr. Petrie's untiring zeal and remarkable powers of observation had been borne by Mr. C. Whitehouse, Mr. T. Bent gave an account of his recent visit to the island of Carpathos. He said that the inhabitants were a wild race of shepherds, whose customs and folk-lore offered many interesting parallels to those of classical times. The dialect, too, of which he gave many examples, was well worthy of study, and a complete glossary of the words in common use would be invaluable, as they differed considerably from those used elsewhere in Greece, and presented many analogies to ancient usage. In conclusion, Mr. Bent described some of the rock-cut tombs which he had opened in the

islands, and from one of the most ancient of which had come the rude figure mentioned by the Chairman. Some of these tombs consisted of several chambers chiselled out in the rock, either separate or communicating with each other. Others were natural holes in the cliff in almost inaccessible places overhanging the sea. In the latter class of tombs the pottery found was of the best period. On the whole, Mr. Bent considered that as a field for the study of modern Greek manners and customs Carpathos was almost unique, while some points in the ceremonies connected with worship, marriages, births, deaths, &c., must have formed part of the routine of daily life for two thousand years.—The Chairman bore testimony to the value of Mr. Bent's researches, and Mr. C. D. Cobham, Commissioner at Larnaca, mentioned some parallels in the dialect of Cyprus to the Carpathian usage described by Mr. Bent.

SHORTHAND.—June 27.—*Annual Meeting.*—Mr. T. A. Reed, President, in the chair.—The Council presented their report for the past year, showing that twenty-three new members had been elected during the year, thirteen had resigned from various causes, leaving 171 members on the roll, against 163 last year. The Society regretted the loss occasioned by the death of Mr. F. Turner, who had taken a keen interest in its welfare, and had contributed a valuable paper 'On Copyright in Shorthand.' Mr. C. Walford, Past President, had during the year represented the Society at the annual shorthand congresses in the United States and Canada. *Shorthand*, the official publication of the Society, continued to flourish under the able editorship of Dr. Westby-Gibson. The library had received several acquisitions, but the presentation of additional volumes was desirable. The Council felt justified in tendering the thanks of the Society to Mr. T. A. Reed for the interest he had shown in the welfare of the Society.—Mr. E. Poeknell was elected *President* for the ensuing year; Dr. Westby-Gibson and Mr. J. Clarke were elected *Vice-Presidents*; and Mr. A. W. Kitson, *Hon. Foreign Secretary*.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Mon. Royal Institution, 5.—General Monthly.
Tues. Society Institute, 5.—Anniversary.
— Zoological, 5.—'The Ancestors of Birds,' Mr. E. S. Edwards (Davis Lecture).
Sat. Botanic, 5.—Election of Fellows.

Science Gossip.

ANOTHER small planet, No. 248, was discovered by Dr. J. Palisa at Vienna on the 5th of last month. This raises the number found by that astronomer to forty-seven.

We learn from the *Observatory* for this month that M. F. Folie, of the University of Liège, has been appointed Director of the Royal Observatory at Brussels.

A NEW work on Polynesia, by the Rev. A. W. Murray, illustrated with woodcuts and maps, is announced by Mr. Elliot Stock.

At the first meeting of the recently appointed Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers, Mr. Hugh Lindsay Antrobus was reappointed treasurer; Dr. William Pole, F.R.S., honorary secretary; and Mr. James Forrest, the secretary.

At Nuremberg, on the 15th of July, an exhibition of machinery for the production of motive power will be opened, and continued until the 30th of September. The chief object of this exhibition is to introduce labour-saving machines for small workshops.

MR. THEODORE W. BUNNING read before the North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers in Newcastle-on-Tyne on June 13th a report on the results of experiments made at the König Colliery, Saarbrücken, on the influence of coal dust upon explosions. Mr. W. Galloway, who saw some of the experiments, stated that if the coal dust was removed from the immediate neighbourhood of the shot-holes, or if it was kept watered for a space of six yards, the danger of explosion was removed.

M. HENRI TRESCA died suddenly of apoplexy last week. This eminent French physicist was Sub-Director of the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers. He was an Officer of the Legion of Honour and a member of the French Academy. Amongst his works the most celebrated were 'Cours de Mécanique Appliquée' and 'Écoulement des Liquides.'

GEORGE WITZ, of Rouen, died on the 17th ult. at the early age of forty-eight years. His contributions to the chemistry of cellulose have been fully recognized. He was a conspicuous member of the Société Industrielle of his native town.

MR. BOSWORTH SMITH has been appointed mineralogist for the Madras Presidency. The Local Government order says he is "to create in the Central Museum a perfect index to the mineral wealth of the presidency, and to begin a mineralogical survey in consultation with Dr. Bidie and such other officers as Government may instruct him to communicate with."

MR. E. L. CORTHELL, civil engineer, read before the members of the Franklin Institute a paper 'On the Tehuantepec Ship Railway,' which is published with several illustrations in the *Journal* of the Franklin Institute for June.

MR. G. CHRISTIAN HOFFMANN, chemist and mineralogist to the Geological Survey of Canada, sends us his 'Chemical Contributions to the Geology of Canada.' This paper gives the results of an investigation carried out with the object of determining the economic value of the coals and lignites of the North-West territory. The examination is complete so far as it goes, the analyses being numerous, and evidently conducted with much care.

THE *Records of the Geological Survey of India*, Part II. of Vol. XVIII., has been received. There are several papers of considerable interest, but two, by Mr. R. D. Oldham and Mr. H. B. Medlicott, on the probability of obtaining water by means of artesian wells in the plains of Upper India, are of considerable importance.

FINE ARTS

GROSVENOR GALLERY.—SUMMER EXHIBITION.—The Summer Exhibition of the Grosvenor Gallery is NOW OPEN, from 9 to 1.—Admission, 1*s.*; Season Tickets, 6*s.*

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE HUNDRED and THIRD EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN.—5, Pall Mall East, from 10 till 6.—Admission, 1*s.*; Illustrated Catalogue, 1*s.* ALFRED D. FRIPP, E.W.S., Secretary.

MESSRS. DICKINSONS, Publishers by Special Appointment to Her Majesty, have the honour to announce the EXHIBITION of 'The FRESH GANG' and other WORKS by FREDERICK CHESTRELL.—Admission on presentation of address card from 10 to 6.—114 New Bond-street, W.

'THE VAL OF TEARS'—DORR'S LAST GREAT PICTURE, completed a few days before he died, NOW ON VIEW at the Doré Gallery, 55, New Bond Street, with 'Christ leaving the Praetorium,' 'Christ's Entry into Jerusalem,' 'The Dream of Pilate's Wife,' and his other great Pictures. From Ten to Six Daily.—Admission, 1*s.*

Wood Engraving: a Manual of Instruction.
By W. J. Linton. Illustrated. (Bell & Sons.)

MR. LINTON has taken up his pen in order "to help toward forming a school of artist engravers." Having this laudable end in view and unusual knowledge of the subject to help him, he has written not only earnestly and to the purpose, but with no fear of calling a spade a spade. The appearance of this book is a bad omen to those of whom it has been said they "ascended at one bound to the summit of their art." No doubt these performances appeared genuine to the amateur who celebrated them; but engravers, even if they do not accept the whole of Mr. Linton's dicta, will thank him for speaking his mind on the subject.

To begin with, Mr. Linton explains the nature of engraving in relief; and then he supplies a brief and clear history of wood engraving. Although he touches on some still vexed questions, we shall not stop to deal with them, as they have nothing to do with the main objects of the work. Suffice it that he declines to believe Dürer was his own *Formschneider*. Chatto settled this matter long ago, and Mr. Linton endorses

the opinion of that practical authority. His third chapter explains the all-important difference between cutting and engraving, *i. e.*, between the craft of the knife and that of the graver. With the use of the graver began what we may properly call the *art* of wood engraving, and Mr. Linton insists on the right of those who use it to be called artists *per se*; while the users of the knife, who, happily for us, prided themselves on faithfully preserving the veritable lines of Dürer and Holbein, were on that very account less artistic, and the practice tended to make them craftsmen. Whether we should prefer the cutting of Lutzelberger and Dürer's *Formschneider* to the artistic achievements of Branstons and Clennells, supposing the latter two had been set to work on drawings on the blocks, is quite another matter. In fact, no comparisons of this kind ought to be made. The outlines of the old masters are precious because they could be rendered with unflinching fidelity and are autographic. The more complex drawings of the modern artists, embodying as they do tones, chiaroscuro, and light and shade, must needs be reproduced by very different methods; but (this is the main point) these qualities ought to be reproduced with absolute fidelity, and not "translated," however intelligently, by an operator who insists on being an independent artist. By what lines or touches the operator effects the reproduction is his affair. The use of these means may make him an artist. "It is peculiarly the business of the engraver," says Mr. Linton, "to invent the lines by which form, substance, and texture can best be represented." An engraver ought to be a good draughtsman, "capable of sometimes making his own drawings, and so being occasionally independent of outside slovenliness and ignorance." Without this he will be no artist.

"The artistic part is drawing with the graver. Learn, then, first to draw, to see form, and, after earnest endeavour, to be able to express it in the easiest way, by charcoal, or chalk, or pencil upon paper."

Much technical advice, including notes on "things to be avoided," follows here, and is succeeded by a clear and concise enumeration of "things to be aimed at."

The practice Mr. Linton denounces energetically is familiar to all of us. The following passage contains the gist of the book, and, as the warning of a veteran, is worthy of respectful attention:—

"The bit of 'engraving' I give here is perhaps an extreme, but it is not an unfair instance of the kind of work which I have said has come into vogue through what is called the 'Impressionist School' of painting. Some young men, lacking neither cleverness nor conceit, persuaded themselves that much labour, close study, and thoroughness were not requisite. They made admirable sketches in colour, and thought them as good as finished pictures. The sketches were finished enough to give you pleasant impressions of the artist's intentions, and what more could be desired? The world cares for sketches by the elder Titian; why should not the sketches of the younger Titian, just fresh from school, be cared for equally? Conceit is daring, and daring commands, when it may not deserve, success. The young Titians forthwith set the fashion; they praised each other, crowed much, and friendly young art critics joined in the jubilation. Let it be said that these Impressionist painters, whose

headquarters were of late in New York, may perhaps have deserved praise for their departure from the hackneyed ways of their elders; let it be admitted that their most unfinished paintings have all the merit claimed for them. That does not concern me here. But it does concern me, and concerns my teaching, that these same painters began to draw for engravers, and to draw upon wood, and with this sketchy work of theirs inaugurated 'a new era in engraving,' the results of which may be best studied in two American magazines, *Harper's Monthly* and the *Century*. Our older draughtsmen on wood, the poorest as the most talented, with few exceptions, had one virtue—their drawings were careful. They were not sketches, but drawings. A drawing on the block by W. L. Leitch (the landscape painter), or by Duncan, was as beautifully complete, as carefully finished, as a water-colour painting. The drawings of Thurston and of Harvey were of the same perfection. George Cruikshank's were as clear as his etchings, perhaps more precise. But the new men have been, and are, disdainful of this drudgery. Yet, with a strange inconsistency, while insisting that any hasty or unconsidered sketch is good enough to be engraved from, they require from the engraver a slavish adherence to the slightest and most trifling accidents, and most flagrant errors of their crude performances. From this unsatisfactory pretence of drawing, coupled with the unfortunate use of photography, instead of drawing on wood, has proceeded the present degradation of the art. Will the art critic open his eyes? Everywhere one hears it said, authoritatively, and repeated, as if there could be no doubt, 'What a wonderful advance has lately been made in wood engraving!' I protest, unhesitatingly and positively—If I know what engraving is, or should be, this vaunted 'advance' must be condemned as retrograde, and as the degradation of the art."

Mr. Linton continues his remarks on the new departure as follows:—

"I find a most marvellously successful mechanism, which is not an advance in art. Let my reader take any number of the *Century* or *Harper*, and try if he can discover (except in the portraits, and some other cuts, I cannot remember many) any lines that have beauty, or fitness, or any sign of intelligence. Colour is kept admirably; delicacy—that is fineness, thinness of line—is most remarkable; the often needless, sometimes unhappy, minuteness is astonishing. I am surprised at these accomplishments, often exceeding what I thought possible in wood engraving. It is the triumphant assertion of mechanical skill. What eyes these men must have! what nicety of hand! But then—I have to speak as an engraver. In the prettiest and most successful of these engravings I look in vain for anything to tell me that the engraver had any brains; that he could have known or understood the forms he was engraving; that he had any thought of perspective, any perception of differences of substance. In nearly all the cuts the foreground objects are on the same plane as those in the background—there is neither air nor distance, sky may be wall, and water may be folds of drapery, for any difference of treatment; and the lines throughout are laid with utter disregard of the things to be represented by them, in seeming ignorance or wilful rejection of all the laws of linear beauty and perspective recognized and cared for by the masters of engraving, both in wood and copper. The horizontal lines of a sky are crossed perpendicularly; the bark of a tree, a woman's cheek or bosom, a sheep's back, have no distinction of line to denote differences of substance; foreground and distance are cut with the same unvarying fineness; all things stick together; all things are undefined, muddled, confused. Colour, I have said, is excellently kept; and your first impression, not noticing the lines, taking the picture only as a clever

and very exact imitation of a photograph, may strike you very pleasantly; but if you return to it, if you examine it, you will get no satisfaction from it. The enduring pleasure of a beautiful engraving it will not give you. Forget the line altogether, it may be possible to like it; but you will not care to look at it again and again. The more closely you examine it, the greater will be your disappointment. Does not that of itself condemn it?"

We cannot follow Mr. Linton further in his powerful plea for learning and skill in wood engraving. He points out what are the true characteristics and qualities of that art, and he wisely prophesies ruin to the right mode if the use of photography is persevered in. His heaviest indictment ought, however, to be directed against the practices of the Impressionists, who, as painters, are the fathers of the so-called "photograph imitations." Severe as he is on the nonsense uttered by an anonymous "art critic," who belauded the use of photography as calculated to "elevate" the art of the engraver, Mr. Linton's words are not at all too strong. Such criticism as he denounces is not only discreditable to the writer, but injurious to the art. We have not space for more on this subject than may suffice to recommend Mr. Linton's remarks to all whom they may concern.

MR. W. S. W. VAUX.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—

"The late Mr. Vaux never showed to more advantage than in his last post, that of Secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society. In the British Museum, though he was fully alive to all that was going on in the various departments of antiquities, he somehow fell short of the ideal official; and though he did an immense amount of laborious work in the coin department, it was more in arrangement and temporary classification than in final cataloguing. The truth is that his interests were too large and his studies too diffuse; he cared for all the many subjects that came within his range as a keeper in the British Museum; he wrote on Assyrian discovery, on the Greek cities of Asia Minor, on Persia, on the Arabic coins of the Atabegs of Mosul, on Greek, Roman, and coins. So wide a range implies a want of perfection in the details, and Mr. Vaux, with his marvellous reach in matters antiquarian, was often inaccurate in the minutiae of the many subjects he discussed. No man, however, was more ready to admit a mistake, and none set a lower price upon his own work. In the Asiatic Society he relinquished the part of original writer to others, and contented himself modestly with the task of making the Society as useful and efficient as possible, especially devoting himself to the library, which under his management has been partly catalogued, rearranged, and made doubly serviceable to members, to whom Mr. Vaux was unwearied in his generous assistance, getting out books for them on receipt of a postcard, and sending them to their addresses; indeed, he took too much trouble that might well have been taken by the members themselves. It was the hobby of his life to found and maintain societies. How many he had a hand in I cannot remember, but he certainly took part in the foundation and management of most of the literary societies of our time, and especially the Royal Society of Literature and the Numismatic Society and the Anthropological Institute. The Numismatic Society in particular owed much to his efforts; for years it dwelt under his wing in Lincoln's Inn, and for a long time Mr. Vaux devoted his energies to the conduct of the meetings and the *Chronicle*, all such service being, of course, purely honorary. The Asiatic Society was in a somewhat dreary con-

dition when he entered upon the duties of the secretariate: the *Journal* was preternaturally learned and heavy, and appeared at uncertain intervals; the meetings, listening to the not always intelligible accents of the then secretary, who suffered under the disadvantage of not being an Englishman, were not interesting, and attendance seemed to be falling off. Mr. Vaux first got the *Journal* into better order, brought it out quarterly, looked up good scholars for the papers, endeavoured to attract a more general interest in the proceedings of the Society by a better class of lectures, and at the same time increased the audience by adding to the members of the Society. He was indefatigable in recruiting, and never allowed the accounts of the Society to get into arrears: members must pay in the year. And all this was done with so genial a manner, with so much real friendliness and helpfulness, that he made no enemies, and the members of the Society admired him for his punctuality; they knew that if they did their part he would do more than his. His pleasant face will be missed at many council meetings and by almost all scholars, for Mr. Vaux knew everybody. His acquaintance, dating from the great period at Balliol when Stanley and Tait were his fellow students, was very wide and carefully kept up. He may be said to have known everybody who had made a mark in any branch of scholarship or discovery in his time. It was this partly that helped him to maintain his broad range of knowledge; he was always meeting some one who would remind him of one or other of the many subjects in which he took interest. To the last he suffered not one of these subjects to drop away from him; he was cataloguing coins at the Bodleian in his last year, though with characteristic generosity he surrendered but a few weeks before he died one branch of that catalogue to a younger man, who he thought would finish it sooner. This was entirely after his way; he never allowed any considerations of his own importance or interest to stand in the way of another student, and if by effacing himself Mr. Vaux could advance another scholar, he instantly effaced himself. His cannot be called a strong character, but it was a singularly sweet and unselfish one. With his mental powers he ought to have taken a much higher place in the world, from the university onwards; but his nature was desultory, and he was so keenly interested in so many things that he could not attain the very first rank in a single subject. But the fault had its golden side; if he did not attain the highest rank himself, it was, to a great extent, because he preferred to help others to reach it. The learned world wants both types of men, and the students who make the best mark would be badly off without those who devote themselves to furnishing them with the means of study. Mr. Vaux was one of the helpers, not the helped, and his memory will be dear to many who have climbed the ladder the rungs of which were of his rounding."

NOTES FROM ATHENS.

ELATEA once more. My readers will not, I hope, complain, seeing that Elatea was, according to Pausanias, the second largest town in Phocia. In spite of the misfortunes which the town suffered at the hands of the Persians, the Macedonians, the Romans, the armies of Mithridates, and the Costoboci, Pausanias found plenty to see. He speaks of an ivory statue of Mnesebulus, the Olympic victor who died a hero's death fighting against the Costoboci; he describes the agora and the statue of Elatus; he mentions the Temple of Æsculapius, of which I spoke in my last letter. He does not overlook the theatre or an ancient ivory statue of Athene. Of all this nothing is visible excepting the Temple of Æsculapius; it is hoped, however, that a great deal may yet be discovered, and the French deserve praise for the work of excavation they began last year by permission of the Minister of Education. Elatea is situated on a slope of

moderate height at the foot of a chain of low hills, which indicate that the name Elatea was derived from the pine woods, which have ceased now to exist in the immediate neighbourhood of Drachmani, but it is very likely that the town was called after the pines which clad the hills in ancient days. When the woods were cut down landslips took place, and covered the ruins of Elatea. "Ubi Elateia fuit" are squared stones and mouldering walls among the meadows and cornfields of the inhabitants of Drachmani. It is a confused but wide field of ruins. The French sank trial shafts in various parts, and everywhere remains of temples and other buildings—but of slight interest—have been met with. Only through a systematic investigation will the ancient Elatea be properly brought to light.

Twenty stadia distant from Elatea, according to Pausanias, was the Temple of Athene Cranea. The road to it led among the hills and was steep, but still convenient. The temple itself lay upon a moderate height which was steep; all around were porticoes, and between the dwellings of the priests and other servants of the temple. The statue of Athene was a work of the sons of Polycles, Timocles and Timarchides. The goddess was represented ready for combat; upon her shield were the same figures in relief that were to be found on the shield of Athene Parthenos at Athens. So far Pausanias. The temple was laid bare by the French with the most laudable patience, for the excavations were carried on with great difficulty on account of the extreme badness of the road. It cannot be said that all the dependencies of the temple have been laid open. Earthquakes and the ravages of centuries have swept from the hillside a great deal of the building, and what remains is not sufficient to give a clear idea of the structures adjoining the temple. But what can be clearly perceived is the care with which the ancients contrived to place the temple on a secure foundation in spite of the steepness of the slopes. This is excellently exemplified by a very well-preserved fragment of a polygonal stone wall near the entrance to the temple proper, and also by a wall of Poros stone, about 30 m. long, below the entrance.

The excavations show that the temple must have been a very beautiful building. It was a Doric temple of Poros stone, measuring, according to the French, 33.10 m. in length and 13.60 m. in breadth. It was, therefore, a trifle larger than the Temple of Athene at Sunium. On its northern side were found the lower portions of ten columns still *in situ*; several capitals and shafts of columns were discovered among the ruins. The temple must have not only suffered through earthquakes in the Middle Ages, but also from a conflagration, traces of which are visible. Only a very few vestiges of polychromy are to be found in comparison with what is met with in other ancient temples, such as that at Ægona. At that of Athene Cranea I saw only the fragment of an epistyle with the *stagones* on which remains of a red colour were traceable. At a distance of some two metres from the northern end of the temple are the remains of a door. Originally the temple was supported on its north side by a stone breastwork which rose above its level. Of the statue of Athene, who, according to an inscription found among the ruins, derived her name of Cranea from the name of the hillock, which was styled Crane, considerable remains exist. They show that the goddess was arrayed in warlike guise, as Pausanias says. This is the result of a careful investigation of the ruins, which will be set in its true light by the publication of a description of the excavations by M. Paris. M. Paris has caused to be inscribed on a tablet of Poros:—

θεὸς τῶν ἀγαθῶν
ν διευθύνοντος Π
έτρον Πάριδος ἄ γ
ἀλλικὰ σχολὰ ἀνέ
σκαψε τὸ ἱερὸν τῆ
ς Ἀθῆνας Κρανίας.

M. Beulé set his countryman the example of this when in 1852 he adorned the Acropolis of Athens with a memorial tablet which was to announce to posterity the discovery of the ancient entrance of the fortress.

From the interesting excavations of the French at the Temple of Athene Cranea and at various spots in ancient Elatea, the local museum at Drachmani has been considerably enriched. Capitals and drums of columns, epistylia, and other architectonic fragments, pieces of sculpture, gravestones, clay jars, lamps, tiles, some bits of works of Christian art, &c., are there. There are plenty of inscriptions. One of the most important of them has been published by M. Paris in the *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*. It is a fragment of an edict of Diocletian which fixes the maximum of prices in the Roman Empire. It is in three columns and on grey marble. Not less interesting is an inscription relating to an artist of the name of Xenocrates, the son of Ergophilus. Whether he is the same Xenocrates as the one mentioned by Diogenes Laertius and Pliny as a brassfounder and a writer on works of art is not ascertained. Of terra-cotta figures there have been at the Temple of Athene alone not fewer than six hundred.

SPYR. P. LAMBROS.

P.S.—M. Moë, the descendant of a French Philhellene who was killed at the battle of Navarino, intends to explore at his own expense the wrecks sunk in the harbour of Pylos, and to present the half of what he finds to the Greek nation and half to the museum at Algiers.

According to the journals of Smyrna, in a village some five miles from Ephesus a herdsman has found in a grotto an ancient gospel written on parchment, for which an unnamed English traveller is asserted to have offered the sum of 500l. The parish priest is said, on hearing of the contemplated purchase, to have hastened to take possession of the gospel, which, in obedience to an order of the Patriarchate of Constantinople, is said to have been forwarded to the capital. The gospel is attributed, certainly erroneously, to John the Theologian.

The English Consul at Corfu has handed over to the Ionian Library the books of her Britannic Majesty's former consul, Mr. Deberton, which were bequeathed to the town of Corfu. The director of the Archaeological Museum at Corfu, M. Romanos, has received the remains preserved in Corfu of the archaeological collections of Mr. Woodhouse, the former Master of the Mint. They consist mainly of inscriptions, vases, &c.

SIR J. T. ESSAY.

A PROPOSAL, the existence of which has been an open secret for more than a year and a half, has been carried into effect. The Queen has conferred a baronetcy on Mr. Millais, who, having accepted the distinction, becomes Sir John Everett Millais.

WITH much regret we hear that the baronetcy offered to Mr. G. F. Watts has been declined by that distinguished painter. It was hoped that the compliment involved in the offer would have led him to accept it. His motives for declining are characteristic. Abuse of the power of conferring titles has brought them into contempt, but such considerations could not affect the single-minded Academician, who has written to a friend that he could never dream of despising an honour many great men have accepted. "The simple truth is," he says, "that I could not help feeling the incongruity between [the position in view and] my very restricted means. I have a strong sense of the dignity of proportion." With all possible respect we may say that here is the painter's mistake. Those who honour themselves by offering him a compliment, the rareness of which enhances its value, evince thereby, in the strongest manner, their sympathy with Mr. Watts's art. Representing the nation, which is more

than the picture-buyers of the hour, they desired to place him on an equality with one who is not only among the best painters of his age, but the most popular, and, probably, the best paid artist in Christendom. What more could a nation do than bracket the two men? Is not Mr. Watts unintentionally yielding to Philistia? He continues: "I should like all who speak upon the subject to understand that I am extremely touched by the compliment to myself, and deeply gratified by the encouragement afforded to others."

BENJAMIN WEST declined knighthood because he coveted a baronetcy, and so remained plain Mr. West; Sir George Beaumont inherited his title; Kneller, a baronet, was a Lübecker; Thornhill, by some supposed to have attained the higher grade, held the lower only. Sir John E. Millais is, therefore, the first English painter who has received a baronetcy. It is supposed that, like Mr. Watts, Landseer declined this honour, although had a certain matrimonial arrangement been carried out he would have been made a peer. Probably this is incorrect. Until now the order of baronets has, so far as art is concerned, been adorned only by the late Sir Francis Graham Moon, a highly respectable publisher of prints.

We stated some time ago that the well-known collection of copies of ancient pictures made by, or under the direction of, D. Teniers had been deposited by the Duke of Marlborough with Mr. Davis, and might be seen at the gallery of the latter in Pall Mall. We are now asked to say that the collection is on view at 147, New Bond Street. The proceeds of the exhibition are to be given to a convalescent home.

MR. C. T. NEWTON, of the British Museum, has written to the *Times* to correct what he calls "an inaccurate statement" which "has been published"—that is to say, published in the columns of the *Athenæum*. He has asked the editor of the *Times* to be allowed to correct several things we did not state, and he has confirmed several things we did state. Mr. Newton has peculiar views of accuracy. Our readers may remember that some years ago he wrote to the *Times* to contradict a statement of ours—given, of course, as "gossip" only—that he was about to go to Cyprus. Notwithstanding this, the next thing we heard of him was, a very few weeks later, that he had started for Cyprus.

We have received from Mr. Stephen Clift, 39, Penryn Road, S.W., one of his "Balneographs," a simple apparatus for maintaining drawing-paper, for any length of time, in a state of dampness suitable for water-colour painting, and ensuring a perfectly even surface throughout the process. For artists who desire to have their paper in this condition the "Balneograph" will undoubtedly be a great help. To amateurs, and, above all, to beginners, it will be still more serviceable.

THE town of Wednesbury will receive under the will of the late Mrs. Edwin Richards a handsome collection of pictures and 2,000*l.* towards the erection of an art gallery, and considerable sums for other purposes. The pictures alone are valued at from 15,000*l.* to 20,000*l.*

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold on the 27th ult. the following pictures: C. Janassens, 'Portrait of Sir Hugh Myddelton,' in black dress, lace ruff and cuffs, 514*l.*; Brecklenkamp, 'Interior of a Kitchen,' with a woman seated, 152*l.*

A DEPUTATION from the Society for Preserving the Memorials of the Dead waited on the Lord Mayor on Tuesday, to urge the claims of the Society for financial support from the Corporation. The Society, which is doing excellent work, is sorely in need of funds.

M. BOULANGER, who lately obtained the Médaille du Salon, has been appointed Chef d'Atelier du Peinture in the École des Beaux-Arts, in the place of M. Hébert, who has taken charge of the French Academy at Rome.

THE *Courrier de l'Art* states that the Musée du Louvre, having obtained a credit of 50,000 francs, bought at the Gréau sale, for the department of Greek and Roman antiquities, no fewer than twenty fine bronzes, among which are the famous Leaping (*bondissant*) Bull; the Boar of Luxembourg, from the Collection Dupré; a charming figure of Mercury, found at Dijon; a statuette of Venus, found at Amiens; the head of a woman inscribed "Suthina"; a figure of Apollo found at Patras; and various other examples, many of which were discovered in France. The Musée of St. Germain has likewise acquired a certain number of similar bronzes, many of which are of exceptional interest as illustrations of the archaeology of Gaul.

It is announced from Naples that three interesting frescoes have been brought to light in the Via Nolana at Pompeii. The paintings represent banquet scenes, above which are inscriptions purporting to be the conversation of the guests, one of whom would seem to be undergoing in a corner apart the effects produced by the peacock feather which the Roman *viveurs* usually took with them to luxurious repasts for a well-known purpose.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Handel Festival.
ST. JAMES'S HALL.—London Musical Society.

THE performance of 'Israel in Egypt,' with which the Handel Festival was brought to a close yesterday week, was in many respects the best that has yet been heard at the Crystal Palace. With the exception of two passages in the chorus "And with the blast of Thy nostrils," which have never yet been correctly sung at these festivals, and of one unfortunate slip in "The people shall hear," the choruses were given with a firmness, an accuracy, and a spirit which could not have been surpassed. For this the chief credit is undoubtedly due to Mr. Manns, whose clear and decided beat never left his forces for a moment in doubt as to his intentions. To name but one instance: the difficult and intricate chorus "He led them through the deep" has probably never been so finely given, while such familiar numbers as "He gave them hailstones" and "I will sing unto the Lord" produced, if possible, even more than their usual effect. The solo music, too, which in this oratorio is of secondary importance, received full justice from Madame Valleria, Miss Annie Marriott (whose admirable rendering of "Thou didst blow with Thy wind" deserves a word of special mention), Madame Patey, Messrs. Lloyd, Bridson, and King. But why will Madame Patey persist in her in-artistic alteration of the close of "Their land brought forth frogs" for the sake of showing off her low notes?

Having thus warmly commended the performance of the oratorio as a whole, it becomes a duty to add that the pleasure of listening to it was greatly marred by the fact that the tasteless alterations of Handel's text which have been so objectionable at previous festivals were, with two exceptions, retained on the present occasion. We gladly give Mr. Manns credit for suppressing the three chords which Sir Michael Costa added at the end of "Thy right hand, O Lord," and also for restoring the correct reading at the close of "He sent a thick darkness"; but he ought not to have stopped there. Other restorations of the text, hardly less

important, should also have been made. Writing of the last festival, two years ago, we said, with reference to this point, "Musicians, however, had the consolation of feeling assured that they were listening to these barbarisms for the last time. Mr. Manns had to take the scores and parts as he found them, but we may be certain that before they are required again they will be subjected to revision, and the excrescences to which we have referred carefully removed. We have no doubt that he (Mr. Manns) will cut away mercilessly the senseless and tasteless additions made in some of the choruses." We deeply regret to say that our anticipations have not been realized. Except in the passages we have mentioned, we believe that 'Israel' was given exactly from Costa's version, though the most important alterations might have been made with a very slight expenditure of time and at no appreciable expense. Truly "the evil that men do lives after them." Though Mr. Manns has not, except in the case of the Violin Sonata spoken of last week, committed these outrages himself, he has, by conducting without alteration, made himself an accessory after the fact.

What we have said of 'Israel' applies with almost greater force to the grotesque parody of the 'Occasional Overture,' which preceded the oratorio. The actual text of the march has been altered so as to vulgarize it to an extent which can hardly be imagined except by comparing it with the original. Not only are passages which the composer had written for full orchestra *forte* given to wind instruments and side drums (! *piano*, but Handel's rhythms are altered throughout the latter part of the march, and three ridiculous chords are tacked on at the end! A quarter of an hour spent in collating Costa's version with the original would have enabled Mr. Manns to restore, if not absolute purity of the text, at least a decent approximation thereto; and the needful alterations in all the parts might have been made by the copyists in an hour or two. There is no question involved here of the expense of printing fresh parts; there was, therefore, no practical difficulty in removing the worst features of this caricature. But it is impossible to arrive at any other conclusion than that Mr. Manns either did not know or did not care how badly the text was corrupted. We are not objecting to the principle of additional accompaniments to Handel's music—on the contrary, we admit their absolute necessity in many cases; but we hold it as a fundamental rule with regard to them that they shall respect both the letter and the spirit of the original; and we declare emphatically that a great part of those heard at the festival just concluded violated both the one and the other. We are perfectly aware of the uselessness of this protest, which in the present state of public taste is as the voice of one crying in the wilderness. It is, nevertheless, an obvious duty to speak the whole truth in this matter without flinching; for to pass over such offences against art in silence is to participate in them. We therefore ask the Crystal Palace directors and Mr. Manns, Is Handel's music in future to be always presented in the distorted and sometimes even absurd form in which it has been given last week? If so, while fully acknowledging

the excellence of the choral performances, and awarding Mr. Manns the most ungrudging praise for the ability he has shown as a conductor, we express our serious conviction that it will be far better for the cause of art and far more just to the composer's reputation than the Handel Festivals should be discontinued.

Unless our memory is at fault, the concert given by the London Musical Society on Tuesday evening was the first in which the services of an orchestra have been dispensed with. There was nothing surprising in this new departure, for a vast quantity of music exists, especially by the older masters, which does not need an orchestra for its correct interpretation, and which comes well within the scope of a society appealing to artistic rather than popular tastes. Regarded from this standpoint the programme of Tuesday's concert was not altogether wisely selected. It was certainly a grievous error of judgment to perform Bach's beautiful cantata "Ich hatte viel Bekümmerniss" with merely an organ accompaniment, and without a word of explanation for the benefit of those who might be so ignorant of the work as to imagine they were listening to it in the form intended by the composer. On the other hand, in the selection from the 'Four Passions' of Heinrich Schütz there was a fault in the direction of redundancy. In the original there is no accompaniment, if Spitta may be trusted, and therefore the reason for the introduction of the organ should have been explained, which it was not. Schütz was a legitimate forerunner of Bach in German liturgical music, and his influence is distinctly traceable in the Passions of his greater successor. The method is almost identical, the various characters being apportioned among the solo voices, while the chorus is alternately dramatic and reflective. The selection offered on Tuesday would have given a fair idea of the composer's style but for the reason named. There was nothing to show where the excerpts began and ended, and once or twice the connexion of the text was somewhat odd. For instance, we had, "And Jesus said to him, Friend, wherefore art thou come?" and they said, Jesus of Nazareth." This and one or two similar incongruities might have been easily obviated. In the second part of the concert there were several examples of the English madrigalian school, in which the choir appeared to advantage. Herr Tivador Nachéz, an Hungarian violinist, did not create a very favourable impression. His style is vigorous and he has plenty of tone, but he does not play in tune, and he might have selected something more interesting as his principal solo than Ernst's very dry 'Allegro Pathétique' in F sharp minor, presumably the first movement of a concerto. The principal vocalists of the evening were Miss Annie Marriott, Miss Marian McKenzie, Mr. Kenningham, and Mr. Ernest Birch. Mr. Barnby conducted the concert.

Musical Gossip.

The disadvantages of the star system are being brought home in a practical way to the present manager of Covent Garden Theatre. Madame Patti has played three times to crowded houses, but she has been absent twice, and the loss on these occasions must have been considerable.

Last Tuesday, however, the necessity for closing the house was obviated by the courage displayed by Mdlle. Fohström, a young Russian artist, who was to have made her *début* on Thursday in 'Lucia.' The opera had not been rehearsed, but she consented to appear, and a tolerable performance was given, criticism of which may be withheld under the circumstances. Mdlle. Fohström's claims will be more fittingly dealt with after her formal introduction to the London public.

THE crisis in Italian opera through which we are at present passing was well illustrated by the performance of 'Il Barbiere' last Saturday. Madame Patti's Rosina has lost none of its charm, and her rendering of the music leaves nothing to desire in the matter of technical accuracy, whatever may be thought of the additional *roulades* and other vocal graces in which she indulges. But if the stage boasts no more capable exponent of the rôle of Almaviva than M. Engel, then Rossini's opera should, for decency's sake, be placed on the shelf. A more outrageous caricature of the music of the part could scarcely be imagined. Signor Del Puente was just tolerable as Figaro; but the general performance showed that the method of Rossinian opera has become little better than an obscure tradition.

THE series of so-called historic concerts at the Inventions Exhibition commenced last week, but the first really interesting performance was that given on Wednesday, when a number of professors and members of the Brussels Conservatoire, under the direction of M. Victor Mahillon, gave a selection of archaic music on obsolete instruments, with Mdlle. Elly Warnots as vocalist. The instruments employed were harpsichords, a regal, a viola da gamba, a single-keyed ivory flute, and a set of eight *flauti dolci*, representing the band of lansquenets of the sixteenth century. Some of the effects were extremely pleasing, owing in great measure to the skill with which the instruments were handled. Similar performances were announced for Thursday and Saturday.

THE principal, if not the only, feature of interest in Mr. Kuhe's annual concert at St. James's Hall on Monday was the *début* of Mdlle. Trebelli, daughter of the eminent contralto. The young lady's voice is a light soprano, and its cultivation so far has been in the right direction, but much more remains to be done before she can aspire to the rank of an artist. Mdlle. Trebelli will be well advised if she prefers the study to the concert platform for some time to come, as her natural gifts are by no means considerable, and will repay careful development.

THE last concert this season of Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir took place at St. James's Hall last Saturday afternoon. The programme contained no further novelties, but the singing of the choir was characterized by a degree of excellence never attained under any other conductor. Properly recruited Mr. Leslie's force would hold its own against all rivals in the same field, and we are glad to learn, for the sake of a school of music distinctively national, that the result of the reappearance of the choir before the public has been sufficiently encouraging to decide Mr. Leslie to continue the enterprise next season.

BENNETT'S 'May Queen' was given at the concert of the Kensington Orchestral and Choral Society, under the direction of Mr. William Buels, at the Kensington Town Hall on Thursday evening.

MR. ISIDORE DE LARA gave a morning concert at the Prince's Hall last Tuesday.

MADAME LIEBHART gave a morning concert at St. James's Hall last Tuesday.

A CONCERT was given at the Prince's Hall on Monday evening in aid of the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest. On the same evening Mr. Louis D. Strelitz gave a concert at the Steinway Hall.

Le Guide Musical notes the curious coincidence that Sir Julius Benedict and his master Weber both died in London on the same day of the year, June 5th, at an interval of forty-nine years.

HERR VON HERZOGENBERG has resigned the conductorship of the Leipzig Bach-Verein, and has been succeeded by Herr Hans Sitt.

THE late Ferdinand Hiller has bequeathed his letters by will in the following terms: "I desire that my wife give all my collection of letters, forming about thirty bound volumes, either to the Town Library of Cologne or to the Royal Library of Berlin, or to any other similar institution, on condition that none of them is published till after twenty-five years." The collection is said to be of great artistic interest, including correspondence with Cherubini, Mendelssohn, Meyerbeer, and many other eminent musicians.

MESSRS. BOOSEY & Co. have just published a 'Table of Musical Pitch,' drawn up by Mr. D. J. Blaikley, which is not only valuable in itself, but especially opportune in connexion with the movement at present on foot for the establishment, if possible, of a uniform pitch. The table, which Mr. Blaikley has based on Mr. A. J. Ellis's 'History of Musical Pitch,' gives thirty-seven different standards, the oldest being Handel's pitch (1751) and the most recent dating from 1879. An examination of the table shows us that the difference between Handel's pitch and that of the Philharmonic Society in 1874 is about a semitone and a quarter, the modern being, of course, the higher. It further reveals the important fact that nearly the whole of this rise has taken place within the last seventy years, the Philharmonic pitch of 1813 being only '13 of a semitone higher than Handel's. We find also that the present Philharmonic pitch is exactly three-quarters of a semitone higher than the Paris diapason normal of 1859. Whether the difficulties in the way of a final settlement of the pitch can ever be overcome is a question which we cannot discuss here; in any case Mr. Blaikley's table is an interesting and valuable contribution to the discussion.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

COOMBE HOUSE.—Performances of the Pastoral Players: 'The Faithful Shepherdess' of John Fletcher, played in Three Acts.

A SELECTION more commendable in all respects than that of 'The Faithful Shepherdess' of Fletcher could scarcely have been made by the Pastoral Players. Bold indeed would be the management which would venture to play on modern boards a work which at its first production failed to satisfy the educated public of Fletcher's own times, and has since for more than two centuries remained a stranger to the stage. Under no conditions, then, other than those realized at Coombe House could this play, which has been the delight of poets from Milton downwards, have received the aid of histrionic illustration; nor, indeed, could it well have been given with surroundings more ideal. In one of those outbursts of fiery indignation against the arrogance and injustice of

The wise and many-headed bench, that sits
Upon the life and death of plays and wits,

in which he was accustomed to indulge, Ben Jonson foresees the day when Fletcher's "murdered poem"

— shall rise

A glorified work to time.

The prophecy has been long in accomplishment, but it has at length been fulfilled.

Whether many of the aristocratic and pleasure-seeking crowd which witnessed the production at Coombe House were sensible of anything more than the attraction of the spectacle may be a subject of doubt. It is, at least, certain that the spectacle was delightful, and that in spite of the excisions, amounting to nearly half the poem, a fair measure of the beauty of the verse was preserved in the interpretation. The right of 'The Faithful Shepherdess' to rank as a poetical pastoral of the highest mark has been contested. Whatever may be its dramatic shortcomings, and the objections to be taken to one or two of the characters, the play has, at least, abundance of poetry scattered through it. To reject it is, to use an illustration of Leigh Hunt applied to Spenser, to quarrel with repose upon summer grass. Delight in hearing the music is increased by the suggestion of the higher beauties of 'Comus' which almost every scene supplies. Mr. Godwin, in whose hands are the arrangements at Coombe House, has turned to admirable account the natural beauties of the scene, and has introduced many sylvan accessories wholly in keeping with the work. Such are the image of Pan above the altar from which the smoke rises in misty wreaths, and the car with its two heifers in which Perigot and Amoret arrive and depart. The dresses are quaint and picturesque, and the dances are well arranged and effective. It cannot be regarded as wholly a misfortune that the conditions of an outdoor entertainment are unfavourable to by-play, since in a performance depending largely upon amateur effort this is scarcely to be expected. If, however, the characters were in many cases outlined rather than filled, the concerted effects made up for all shortcomings. In one or two cases the acting was all that is necessary, and Lady Archibald Campbell played with earnestness and sufficient dramatic power as Perigot, Miss Lucy Roche showed sprightliness and coquetry as the Wanton Shepherdess, and Mr. Hermann Vezin was excellent as the Sullen Shepherd. Mr. Elliott was an active and exuberant Satyr. The qualifications of Princess Helen of Kappurtala for the rôle of Amoret scarcely extended beyond grace and good looks. In most cases the make-up was conscientious and effective, and the music introduced was in good taste and in harmony with the poem. To see this representation of 'The Faithful Shepherdess' is to charge the mind with many pleasant and some stimulating recollections.

Dramatic Gossip.

THE Princess's Theatre has closed its doors. It will reopen next month with a drama by Mr. H. A. Jones and Mr. Wilson Barrett.

MRS. LANGTRY'S engagement at the Prince's Theatre terminates this evening. On Monday 'The Great Pink Pearl' of Messrs. Carton and Raleigh will be produced.

'Frou-Frou' was revived on Saturday last at the Gaiety, Mdle. Jane Hading repeating her fine and conscientious performance of Gilberte de Sartorys. M. Damala was again Sartorys; Mdle. Lina Munte, Louise; M. Landrol, Le Baron de Cambri; Madame Devoyod, La Baronne; and M. Lagrange, Brigard.

A VERSION of Herr von Moser's comedy 'Ultimo' was produced, with the title of 'On

Change,' at the Strand Theatre on Wednesday morning. It is, so far as regards its main interest, a species of German 'Our Boys.' The scenes concerning a professor who turns speculator and all but ruins himself are ingenious; but the play is diffuse, and the last act is crowded with things of little interest. Mr. Felix Morris, an actor new to London, played admirably as a Scotch professor; and Mr. W. Farren, Mr. York Stephens, Mr. D. Fisher, Mr. C. A. Smily, Miss Eweretta Lawrence, Miss Coveney, and Miss Lottie Venne acted briskly and adequately. A rendering of the same original has been frequently given in America under the title of 'The Big Bonanza.'

A VERSION of 'La Prière des Naufragés,' a drama of D'Ennery and Dugué, first played in 1853 at the Ambigu Comique, was produced on Saturday last at the Olympic with the title of 'The Thirst for Gold.' The days are past when, in the earlier version known as 'The Sea of Ice,' Madame Celeste in the dual characters of the heroine and her daughter could draw tears from the public, and the representation of the new version elicited manifestations of amusement which were far from flattering to the actors.

THE Adelphi Theatre having closed, Mr. Sims's drama of 'In the Ranks' has been transferred to the Pavilion.

A VERSION, by Mr. W. G. Wills, of the 'Gringoire' of M. Théodore de Banville has been produced at a morning performance at the Prince's Theatre. The task of adaptation has been successfully accomplished. The acting, however, is not strong enough for the recollections such a piece must challenge.

MISCELLANEA

Greene's Diary.—In Mr. Stuart Glennie's letter in the *Athenæum* of the 6th ult. (p. 737, col. 2) a quotation is made from a very important entry in the 'Diary' in these words: "He [Shakespeare] expressed himself as 'not able to beare the encloseing of Welcombe.'" This peculiar mode of spelling *able* receives no countenance from the 'Diary,' nor from the transcript given in my recently issued volume. Both Mr. Edward Scott and myself have given the word as "able." Mr. Stuart Glennie appears to have taken it from Mr. J. O. Halliwell-Phillips's 'Outlines,' where "able" appears by the mistake of reading the *le* as a second *b*, and the letters *he* (erased by Greene) as *to*, thus making "able to he beare" into "able to beare." Greene was far too well educated to have adopted such spelling, or the pronunciation of which it might have been the phonetic form. C. M. INGLEBY.

Arthur Brooke.—I noticed in a recent *Athenæum* an inquiry as to Arthur Brooke. In case you do not get fuller and more authentic particulars from some one else, I may say that "Arthur Brooke" was a pseudonym adopted by my maternal uncle, John Chalk Claris. He was a native of Canterbury, and published several small volumes of poems in his younger days, chiefly in blank verse, and inspired, so far as political and religious matters go, by what must then have been considered a very "advanced" muse. I believe in early life he was a school-master, and was for many years editor and, I think, proprietor of the *Kent Herald*. He died about twenty years ago. M.

"Arthur Brooke," the author of the 'Elegy on the Death of Shelley,' was, according to a writer in *Notes and Queries*, 4th Series, vol. x. p. 95, "the late Mr. John Chalk Claris, of Canterbury, for upwards of thirty years editor of the *Kent Herald*." C. D.

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